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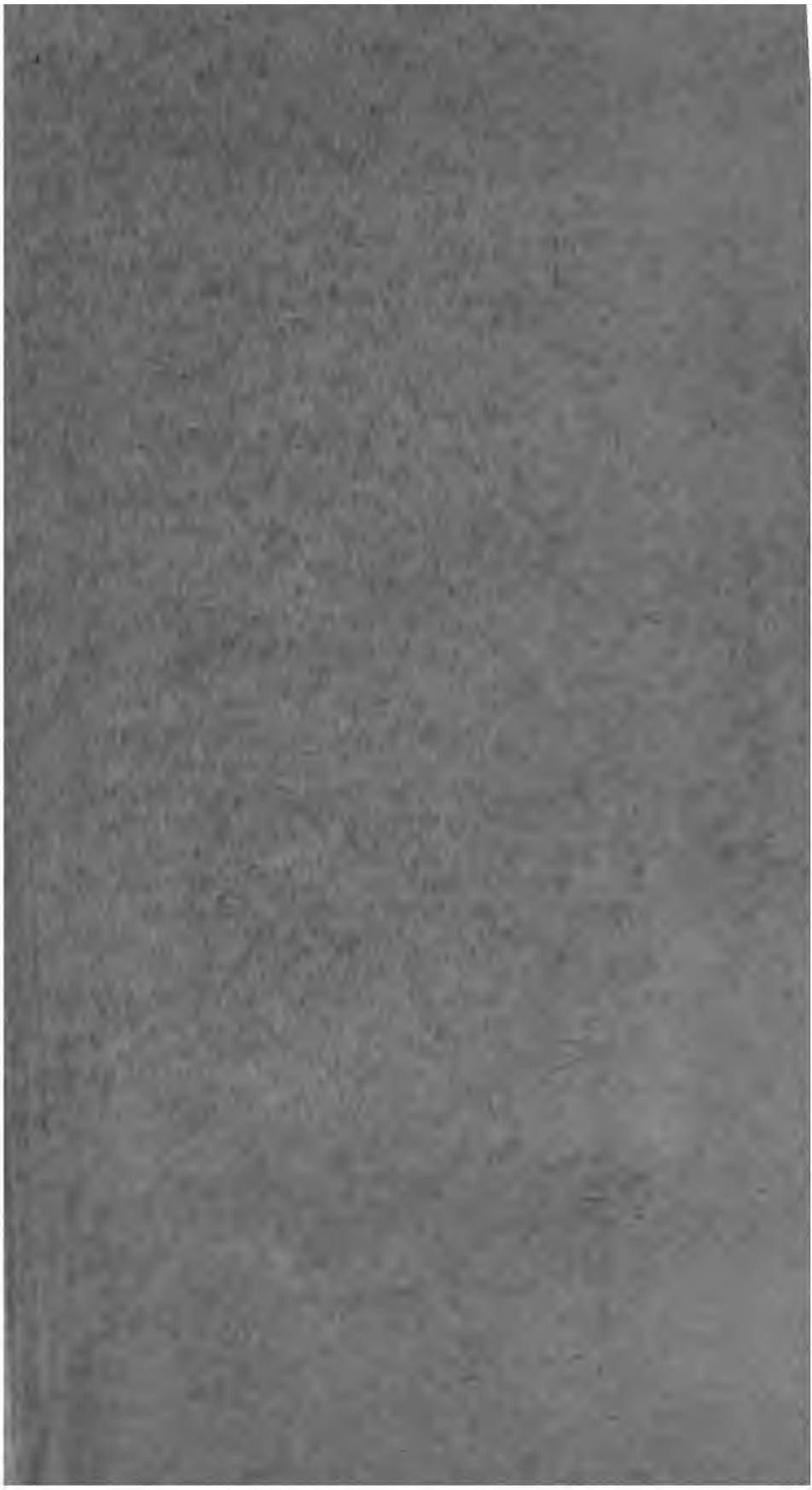

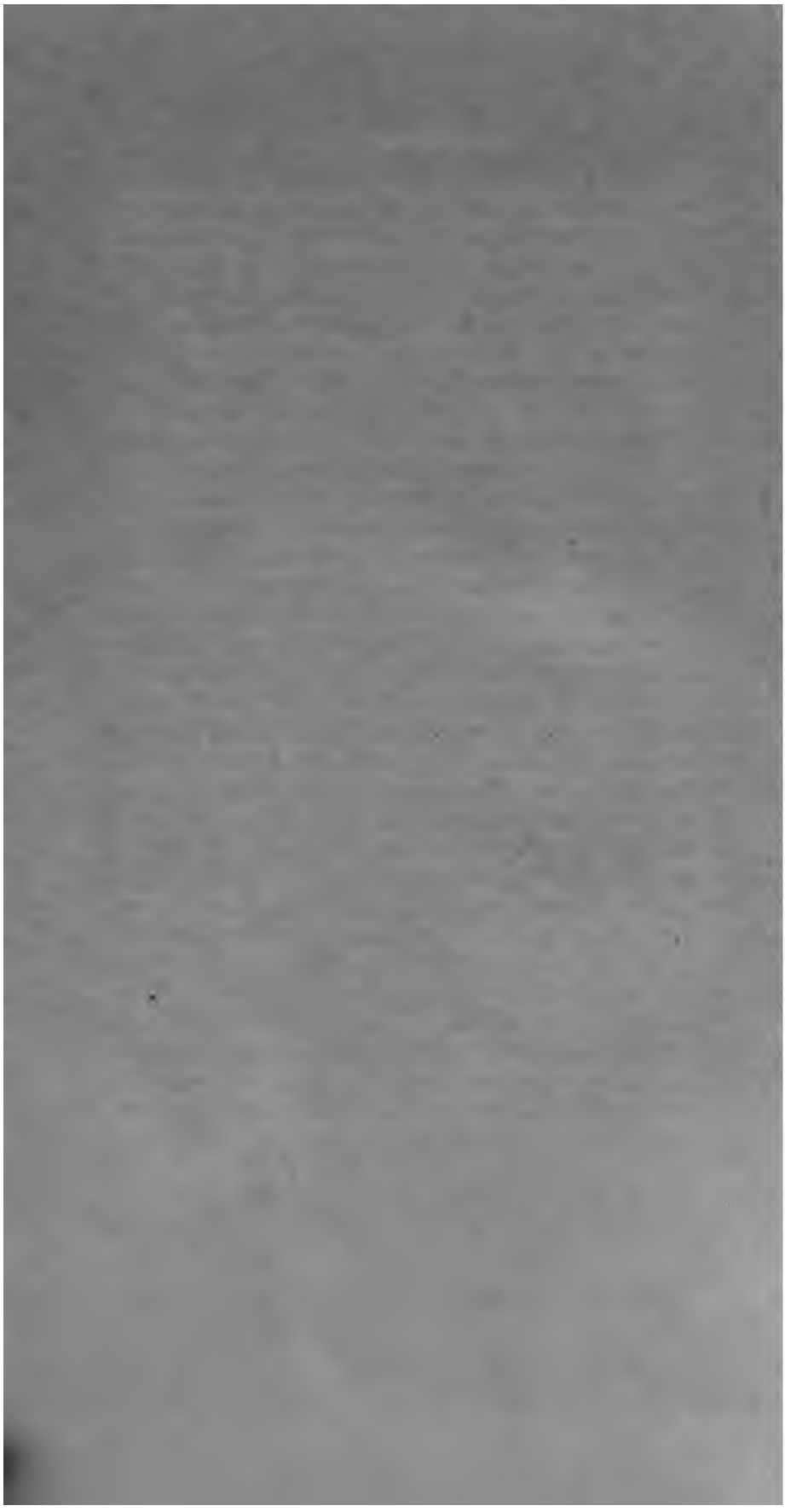

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THE ENGLISH FAUST-BOOK OF 1592

EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

H. LOGEMAN Ph. D.

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH PHILOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GHENT.

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EXTRAIT DU RÈGLEMENT.

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INTRODUCTION.

When, in the course of the year 1896, I had set to a closer study of Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus*, it very soon became apparent that a reprint of the oldest extant edition of the poet's source: the English Faust Book[1]) of 1592, was urgently needed. Thoms' reprint of a later edition in his Early English Prose Romances is comparatively little accessible (especially on the continent) so much so that I have reason to suspect that two Faustus-students went by the extracts in Dyce's edition! — Moreover, what is worse: the edition that Thoms reprinted and of which the year of publication is not indicated, is not complete (chapter 60 of our text being omitted) and it presents quite a host of inferior readings as compared to the 1592 text. Being in London in the spring of 1897, I had begun to prepare the 1592 edition for publication, when I was given to understand that an American Lady, Miss H. A. Andrews of New York, was about to publish a *verbatim* reprint of our text. Having ascertained that this was really the case, I abandoned my plan and published

[1]) The full title will be found minutely reproduced lower down, at the end of the introductory matter. As by the nature of the case, this prose text had to be continually compared with the German source, usually referred to as the G(erman) F(aust) B(uch), — there seemed to be no reason why I should not here stick to the designation of the English Faust Book, adopted by me in my Faustus-Notes from Delius. The two titles allow of the convenient references: G. F. B. and E. F. B. Moreover this title has the immense advantage of necessarily causing the book to be entered, in all Library Catalogues, under Faust, the first substantive in the title. I occasionally also use the designation: Historie.

my *Faustus-Notes*, without incorporating the Historie into that work as had been my plan and, I may add, as would only have been logical, since the very basis of the said Notes is a renewed and close study of this *oldest extant* edition of Marlowe's source. Already, whilst my Notes were printing, I was informed that owing to circumstances entirely beyond her control, Miss Andrews would most likely have to give up her plan so that, both in the body of that work and in the preface, I could foreshadow that I might all the same have to edit the work myself. And here I have the pleasure to most gratefully mention the most generous part that Miss Andrews played in the production of the present reprint. When it became apparent that she could not do the work herself, she magnanimously placed a type-written copy of the ed. 1592 at my disposal, not only for private study, but also and expressly for the purpose of publication. Not only therefore, that it was possible for me to dispense with a further autopsy of the 1592 edition and that the mechanical process of the reproduction was rendered so much easier owing to the compositors having a typed copy before them, – which is especially valuable where the printers have to deal with a foreign language – but the accuracy of my text was in this way placed beyond doubt. For the sheets printed off were again revised by Miss Andrews and checked off with the first copy carefully typed in the British Museum by herself and her friend, Miss L. Taylor. Humanly speaking, I am thus certain that no error remains, when my Readers shall have had the goodness to collate the ‚Errata' printed on p. xx of the preliminary matter. It would be uselessly taking up much space to establish in detail, who – printer or editor(s) – is responsible for each of these errors; the load of opprobrium will

already be not overheavy to bear, when laid on our united shoulders and it is moreover further lightened by the fact that in the Notes to this volume, I have called attention to those two or three corrigenda which, alone, could cause a misunderstanding of the text. And I am glad to have to close this part of my introductory remarks by stating emphatically, that, if my text proves faultless, it is owing to the great pains taken over it by Miss Andrews and her friend.

The copy reproduced is found, as was already hinted at, among the treasures of the British Museum. It appears to be unique. It is true that Ashton in his *Chapbooks of the Eighteenth Century* (ed. 1882, p. 38) mentions a copy in the possession of Halliwell-Phillips and that it appears from Thoms' ed. p. 159 that Collier had ‚kindly furnished (him) with the ... proof that a(n) edition ... appeared as early as 1592', but the Halliwell copy is the identical one that is now in the British Museum, as I was informed by my ever-obliging friend A. W. Pollard of that institution. And so long as we do not hear anything more precise about the identity of the copy Collier saw, we may presume it to have been Halliwell-Phillips' exemplar.

The British Museum copy is a quarto, measuring m.m. 180 × 135; the text from page numeration to catchword m.m. 172 × 101 according to the same museum official. It contains no illustrations, properly speaking. (See p. XIX, *infra*). My aim in reproducing it, was to furnish a reliable working basis for Faustus-students. What was wanted therefore, as regards the text, is a faithful reprint of the oldest edition, but it was not necessary to make it a page for page and line for line reproduction, which moreover would be excluded by the dimensions of this University-publication. Hence such cases as: agreeed (p. 99 l. 3, from top) which is cut

up in the original (agree = ed) and: But (on p. 103 l. 3 from bottom) which stands out flush in the ed. 1592 are not noted. Evident misprints, such as *Bishps* for *Bishops* are corrected in the text, but a note at the bottom of the page calls attention to the correction. As we do not know anything about the older systems of punctuation — have we got the right to speak of a system at all? — I have meddled as little with it as possible; finding two points of interrogation in my text, I have carefully distinguished between them and rendered one[1]) by a ⸮ the sole resource that the printing office allowed of. The bracketed letters on p. 1 are missing in the original. I have supplied references to Thoms' edition and to the pagination as well as the foliation of the edition 1592; only in this way, will it be practically possible to use my edition to look up older references to this text. It should be stated here that the word to which a note is affixed is the first, partly or entirely, of the page indicated; thus, on p. 64 of the present text, the note affixed to standing indicates that this is the first word on p. 234 of Thoms' edition, whereas the second note on the same page, to prince*ly*, means that prince – is on p. 40 (F. 1. v°) and the syllable *ly* on p. 41. (F. 2.) In one or two cases, *e. g.* where Thoms happened to have precisely a *varia lectio* at the beginning of a page (see *e. g.* inuironed, p. 113, where Thoms has conjured) I had to append a note to the corresponding word. As the headings to the 1592 text are History or Historie, without any apparent rule and as my edition, not being a page for page reprint, could not possibly

[1]) A recent discussion on this subject led one of my undergraduates to start the hypothesis that this might be an incipient point of interrogation. Seeing that, originally, there was very little difference between the use of this and that of the point of interrogation, the question is worth considering.

follow the original here, I had to adopt the plan of printing that form which, in the edition 1592, happened to precede the first word of the page in question. In this way only, could the same impression of absence of order be reproduced. As to the table of contents reprinted from the original at the end of our text, I have added in brackets the pages of the present reprint.

The notes to the present text will not be thought superfluous, I hope, but I may be allowed to add a word of explanation as to the reason, why some of them — those on the geographical additions by the translator — have taken such seemingly extraordinary proportions. The fact is that they were written with a view to one particular point that might have led to establish the identity of the translator. And as the edition is, as I observed before, a means rather than an aim, the present Introduction will have to be kept within the limits of the strictly necessary and questions such as the tendency of the English and German text; the relation between our text and Marlowe; the ultimate sources of the *Volksbuch*, *etc.* touched on at best, will not be treated in detail and will have to stand over till moments of greater leisure.

I have been unable to establish the identity of the translator. He is called P. F. *Gent.* on the title page of the 1592 edition; but subsequent editions give his initials as P. R. Gent. (Thoms) and P. K. Gent (Ashton *ll.* p. 38). One thing seems quite certain *viz.* that Gent is not his surname — which enormity has already more then once found its way into print; e. g. Ashton *ll.* p. 43 and see my Faustus-Notes p. 144 note — but an abbreviation of *Gentleman.* The fact that *Gent* is printed in italics and with a full stop behind it in the 1592 edition and especially the consideration that two

initials for Christian names are unusual, not to say impossible in the 16th century, should have made the man pause who first committed this statement.

As to what the initials stand for, a search in the Dictionary of National Biography yielded no result. There is no P. K. alive at the time and no P. R. either that could be looked upon as a possible man. And there are but three P. F.'s who, at least so far as their ages are concerned, might require a word of discussion. Of these three, Patrick Forbes 1564—1635, the bishop of Aberdeen, is of course excluded by the tendency of the book. As to Patrick Fitzmaurice, Lord Kerry, I can only say that I do not know anything about him, either *pro* or *con*, except that he was in prison from 1587—1591, so also at the time, when we know the E.F.B. to have been written. There remains a Philip Ferdinand (1555?—1598) a Polish Jew, but who lived in England and who, having become first converted to Roman Catholicism and afterwards to Protestantism, might well perhaps, at least so far as the neophyte enthusiasm of the convert goes, be supposed to have taken to this anti-Romanist pamphlet. But after all this hypothesis remains one very much in the air, for, not only that some little *traits* (such as the addition of ‚maners' p. 85 and his sally against the rude German author p. 50) point to his being an Englishman, but we must ask the question if P. F. and P. R. and P. K. may not be misprints all three, so that we should have to substitute P. X., and I am not sure that the answer must be negative.

Under those circumstances, we need devote but little space to one or two further considerations that might have had to be discussed at greater length, if we thought we had a clue to the translator's identity. They are 1° the question as to whether he knew sufficient

German and 2° whether he was a travelled man or not. If an unambiguous answer could be given, one way or the other, to either of the two questions implied, further search for our man would have been limited in a certain direction and hence facilitated. Unfortunately, vagueness will be found here too, to reign supreme. That our friend P. F. — I may be allowed to continue indicating him by these initials of the first extant edition — must have known some German is of course evident from the whole of the translation and more especially from some passages[1]) where a smaller light would have blundered. But that his own cannot have shone very brightly is apparent from the number of lesser and greater blunders in which we have caught our translator[2]) and also from the fact that some passages (such as Spies' ch. 65) which present considerable difficulties will be found to have been omitted. In connection with this point, it is however, only right to mention, be it briefly, an important difference in appreciation of the problem under discussion, between a sixteenth-century reader and a nineteenth-century critic. Remembering that the problem is that of the nature of translation, we might almost say that ‚to pose the problem is to (re)solve it'. For it will be apparent at once, that our standard of appreciation is so quite different from the older one, that we cannot possibly lay it on, in all fairness, where the accuracy of older translations has to be gauged. For according to our standard, a translation should be before all exact in

[1]) See *e. g.* ‚poor wofull wearie' (p. 119) as a translation of *arbeitsseeliger*; ‚buzzardly asse' (p. 103), which is not bad for *Dölpel* etc.

[2]) See *e. g.* the notes on p. 137 (*arose*); 149 (*smote*); 164 (*Zipzar*) *etc. etc.*

every possible detail, not of course literal even to the sacrificing of idiom, but still as literal as is compatible with idiom and sense. And it must be clear from the briefest comparison between two earlier texts (original and translation) that no such ideal as ours was ever held up to any contemporary of our translator. A glance through my notes[1]) will already suffice to establish the fact that ‚a bold shot at it' — a term which I am conscious of having used more than once in my Notes — is really the one that most happily hits off the state of affairs. The translator did not then weigh his words carefully, if at all. At a time when Literary Property was a factor that no one had to take into account, when therefore, there was now the slightest reason why a translator should not look upon his ‚original' as annexed territory and the sentences in it as slaves at his mercy and to be dealt with as he thought fit, — at such a time we cannot be astonished to find a translator omit what he would not or could not find an equivalent for and add what at the moment of writing entered into his head and all this without the slightest attempt to distinguish between his own and some one else's. And at such a time, we must expect to find him twist the ideas or facts of his original into something different from, or even some thing the very opposite of what his source gives, simply because it pleased him to do so, or because he did not pay attention to what he was doing, or because he did not know that he was doing so. And precisely because we have to choose between these alternatives, *i. e.* because what *we* should now consider a w r o n g translation may be owing to any of these three causes, we have no right *ipso facto* to

[1]) See *e. g.* those on p. 137 (S. Valentines farewell); p. 139 (vp the stairs); p. 143. *etc. etc.*

conclude to ignorance, on the part of the translator, when we find that a word or a clause is not correctly rendered. What in our case would be a mistake would possibly be at most a blunder in his.

And the second point, that of his having travelled much or not, yields an equally barren result, although we shall find that we may here speak a little more positively negatively, if the expression may pass. It will be seen in my Notes that almost always, when P. F. adds some geographical detail[1]) to what he finds in his source, he is either found to blunder by an addition that is inaccurate mostly in more than one respect or he taxes our credulity to the utmost, by statements — such as that concerning the brazen Virgin at Breslau — which we have the right to disbelieve, so that in either case we conclude that he has not been to the places he mentions. This result, negative as it is, should not be left uncommented on, for this insertion in the middle of a certain text of details drawn from another source is not without interest. And, especially if we must hold this source to have been a written one – for P. F. might of course have derived his additional information from a friend who had visited all these places; although this is unlikely for a reason implicitly alleged above — this circumstance of a 16th century writer blending two sources in such a way that they form a readable whole is rare enough to be noticed. As to this source for the English additions, I am sorry to say that I have not been able to discover it. All I can say is that so far as I can see from the extracts given – and from those amongst the books themselves (to be referred to presently) that I have been able to see, – this source is not one of those

[1]) See most of the Notes to p. p. 52–73 *i. e.* to the Chapters 22 and 23.

mentioned by Milchsack (l.l.) and by Ellinger [1]) in their excellent disquisitions on the sources of the German *Volksbuch*. Those, who may have a greater quantity of such books of travel at their disposal will no doubt be more fortunate in this respect than I.

We have been led to refer to the Englishman's source for his additions before speaking of his principal source. The latter is of course indicated on the title page as ‚the true Copie printed at Franckfort'. Most critics are agreed that this must be the *Editio princeps* of Spies *i.e.* what Zarncke (apud Braune p. x.) calls the A^1 text. I myself have said as much in the foot-note to p. 59 of my Faustus-Notes, adducing some proof for this statement. And I still think that this is true. But it should be mentioned that another ‚Copie printed at Franckfort' and even possibly two, answer to that description, so far as I can see. For the pirated edition of 1587 (Zarncke's a^1 apud Braune p.p. IV, V) and Spies' reprint of 1588 (A^2 *l.l*, p. VII) are both described by Zarncke as corresponding page for page and to some extent literally [2]) to the *Editio princeps* so that the marginal notes I refer to (Faustus-Notes *l.l*) are undoubtedly found here too. So long as I have not inspected the different copies personally, I am of course unable to speak with certainty but at present I am forced to say that the pos-

[1]) Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Litt. Second Series I 1887 p.p. 156 seqq.

[2]) I confess to being unable to understand what Thoms (p. 158) tells us about the difference between the German editions of 1587 and 1588 and I cannot therefore accept his conclusion that ‚the latter was the one from which the author.... translated'. His statement that the number of chapters in the edition 1588, was reduced from 76 to 68 is incomprehensible, considering there are only 68 in Spies *i. e.* in the edition 1587, and it is altogether in direct contradiction with what I have just quoted from Zarncke's collations.

sibility of the Englishman's ‚Vorlage' having been some other text than the *Editio princeps* is not excluded.

The date of our text cannot be fixed to a day, but we have a *terminus a quo* in the publication of the German A^1 text (1587) and a *terminus ad quem* in the date of the English Ballad, February the 28th 1589, New Style; see my Faustus-Notes pp. 140—143. Consequently, this date does not help us to decide either way.

That there was an earlier edition than this one, of 1592, is also proved by an inspection of the table of contents, — see p. 130 of our edition. Chap. 15 is said to be found on p. 16 of the text. This is practically true — see p. 25 of our reprint — but in the ed. 1592 itself we find the misprint 18 for it. Had our text been the first, the printer, — or editor, so far as that goes — would have printed 18 in the contents too. This reasoning is not invalidated by the consideration, that a similar mistake is found copied into our table of contents, — see p. 131 : 22 (32) and 23 (33), where 22 and 23 are mistakes for 20 and 21 respectively — on the contrary it is strengthened. For this proves that similar mistakes were not always found out. This latter mistake must consequently also have been found in an (or thé) older edition. We may conclude at the same time, that the edition 1592 was a page for page reprint of an older, — or thé older — edition.

One thing is quite certain *viz.* that P. F. translated from one of the German printed texts and not from the Wolfenbüttel text or one of its congeners. It will be found proved in the Notes to this volume that the Wolfenbüttel text stands slightly closer to the lost original text of the German *Volksbuch* — this last text would constitute one of these congeners and others

may have existed. And it may not be amiss here to warn against what we now know to be a misconception, *viz.* to take the date of the writing of the German *Volksbuch* to be 1587. Considering that the Wolfenbüttel text is older and that a still older text must have existed, the German text must originally have been compiled some time previous to that year, although I for one can find no reason to fix on any particular year. The question is of interest in connection with the search for the author of this compilation. In consequence of the foregoing considerations, Ellinger may find it necessary to modify, *i. e.* to amplify the list of possible names he has given in his interesting article on the sources of the *Volksbuch.*[1])

One point only remains to be touched on. We know that the text of 1592 is a reprint. This is clearly stated on the title page. We have found, in the Notes, that the text which Thoms reprinted gives, in a few cases, a reading which would seem to represent a better *i. e.* most likely an older text than ours. (See *e. g.* the note to Tartascelesia, p. 48). This suggest the possibility that other extant editions may also have been reprinted from this older and lost text. So a collation of other editions of the Historie would seem to be necessary. It is unfortunately impossible for me to undertake this, before this little Volume must see the light. I have therefore reluctantly to take leave of my Readers, without giving them all that they had a right to expect.

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[1]) Zeitschrift für Vergl. Literaturgeschichte und Renaissance Litt. N. F. I (1887) p. 157.

List of Illustrations, to be found in the limited Large Paper edition only.

I. **Facsimile of Titlepage to the English Translation.** (Titlepage).

II. **Faustus in his Laboratory (from the original Rembrandt drawing in the British Museum, 1651?).** (Frontispiece).

Represented in a white cap and academical gown. Writing-desk lies before him on table, closed right hand rests on it. Left on the arm of the chair, from which he has just risen, attracted by the sudden appearance of a luminous magic circle in the centre of a casement to the right. He is apparently watching the movement of a shadowy hand which points to a reflection of this circle in a mirror held by another hand below. Lower down on the right, a pile of books lies upon the table, and below in the right corner is the upper half of a globe. In the left background are a shelf of books, an hourglass, a skull, etc., while many sheets of paper fastened together hang by the upper part of the casement.

III. **Faustus in the Spissers Wood (from an old Dutch edition of the ‚Historie', 1685).** To face p. 4

IV. Mephistophilis in Form of a Monk, with Bell and Book, before Faustus (from a copy, after Sichem, in the ‚Historie', 1608). To f

Faustus is represented on the right of the picture, dressed in cap and gown. He is leaning against a table on which is a book, bearing the inscription ‚Nigromantia'. On the book, is a globe of the world. Opposite Faustus stands Mephistophiles dressed as a monk, in his countenance a malicious look. In his right hand he holds a book and a bell, and from his arm hangs a paternoster. The left hand is raised as if to take an oath, and is used instead of the right to signify that the oath is taken in the Devil's name and not in God's and he holds up but two fingers, closing the others. Faustus, supported by a cane in his right hand, is trying to imitate this position of the fingers with his left hand.

V. Faustus prognosticating concerning the Heavens (from a copperplate in the 1598 edition). To f

VI. Faustus showing Helen to the Students (from the 1685 edition). To f

VII. The Spirit Akercocke appearing to Wagner (from the German edition of the ‚Life of Wagner', 1594). To f

This represents a hilly landscape. To the left in the foreground stands Wagner in academical gown, his right hand raised in the act of taking an oath,

his left holding out a written document to the Devil. This horned Devil, with tail and claws, standing before Wagner, is reaching out his right hand towards Wagner; the left appears to be grasping after the document. Below, in the right-hand corner, are Wagner and Akercocke, engaged in lively conversation. Farther back, also to the right, Wagner stands on a flaming Mountain and looks off into the distance. To the left in the background is a city, in the direction of which a devil bearing Wagner on his back is flying through the air. At the upper edge of the picture are thick clouds. Printed in red and black.

VIII. Faustus being reminded by the Devil of his Contract, in the 24th Year of it (from 1685 edition). To face p. 122

IX. The Terrible End of Faustus (from 1685 edition). To face p. 128

X. Facsimile of Tail-piece to Original English edition (1592). To face p. 134

[These illustrations, with several others, were intended by Miss Andrews to have been added to her verbatim reprint of the ‚Historie'. With the exception of the title and the tail-piece, (which are hardly illustrations in the proper sense of the word) none of them are found in the 1592 edition. It was hence thought better to limit the reproduction of them to the L. P. edition, since otherwise the cost of the Students' edition would have been prohibitive. The exception, a reproduction, in the Students' edition, of the 1592 title-page was facsimiled at Rotterdam and is a present for which my Readers have to thank the printers.

The illustrations were chosen and described by Miss Andrews and reproduced under her supervision in New-York.

EDITOR'S NOTE.]

ERRATA.

p. XII l. 14 from top: for now read: not
p. XVI l. 22 „ „ for suggest read: suggests
p. 7 l. 9 from bottom: for *and* read: and
p. 17 l. 4 „ top: for hall read: hall,
p. 36 note [4]) should be [1])
p. 40 l. 5 from top: for muckforkes read: muck-forkes
ib. l. 9 „ bottom: for Faustus read: FAUSTUS
p. 47 l. 16 „ top: for hee read: he
p. 48 l. 11 „ bottom: for EUROPA read: EUROPA,
p. 49 l. 4 „ „ for al together read: altogether
p. 56 note [3]) maguus should be: maguus
p. 62 l. 2 from bottom: for tho read: the
p. 66 l. 13 „ top: for townborne read: town-borne
p. 69 l. 15 „ „ for abide read: aide
ib. note [3]) should be [1])
p. 78 ll. 8 and 9 from top: the comma of firmament in l. 8 should stand after firmament in l. 9.
p. 80 ll. 19 and 20 „ „ unto of l. 19 and that of l. 20 should change places.
p. 82 l. 17 „ „ for head read: head,
p. 90 l. 2 „ bottom: for short read: short,
p. 104 l. 12 „ top: for forgive read: forgiue
p. 108 l. 10 „ „ for for thou read: for that thou
p. 110 l. 8 „ „ for **Chap.** read: **Cap.**
p. 111 l. 11 „ „ for Faustus read: FAUSTUS
p. 115 l. 9 „ bottom: for Whereupon read: Wherupon
p. 118 l. 11 „ „ for wherof read: whereof
p. 128 l. 8 „ top: for *the* read: *the*
p. 157 l. 11 „ „ omit comma after contain

Bibliographical List of the principal works quoted by abridged titles.

BRANDL = Quellen des Weltlichen Dramas in England vor Shakespeare. Strassburg Trübner, 1898.

BREYMANN = Doctor Faustus, herausgegeben von H. Breymann, Heilbronn 1889.

EVERYMAN = Elkerlyk and Everyman, edited by H. Logeman, Gand, Engelcke, 1892.

FAUSTUS-NOTES (or F. N.) = Faustus-Notes, a Supplement to the Commentaries on Marlowe's „Tragicall History of D. Faustus" by H. Logeman, Gand, Engelcke; Amsterdam, Gebr. Schröder, 1898.

KÜHNE = Das älteste Faustbuch, Zerbst, 1868.

MILCHSACK = Historia D. Johannis Fausti des Zauberers nach der Wolfenbütteler handschrift nebst dem nachweis eines teils ihrer quellen herausgegeben von G. Milchsack. Wolfenbüttel, Zwissler, 1892.

SPIES = Das Volksbuch von Doctor Faust (ed. Braune, with a bibliography by Zarncke). Halle, Niemeyer, 1878.

THOMS = Thoms' reprint of a later edition of our text in the third volume of his Early English Prose Romances. London 1858 (2nd ed.)

WARD = Old English Drama. Marlowe's Tragicall History of Dr. Faustus, *etc.* Oxford 1892. *third edition, revised and enlarged.*

WOLFENBÜTTEL *See* Milchsack.

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THE HISTORIE of the damnable life, and deſerued death of *Doctor Iohn Fauſtus,*

Newly imprinted, and in conueni-*ent places imperfect matter amended:* according to the true Copie printed *at* Franckfort, *and tranſlated into Engliſh by* P. F. *Gent.*

Seene and allowed.

Imprinted at London by Thomas Orwin, and are to be ſolde by Edward White, dwelling at the little North doore of Paules, at the ſigne of the Gun. 1592.

A[1]) Discourse of the most famous Doctor John Faustus of VVittenberg in Germanie, Coniurer, and Necromancer: wherein is declared many strange things that he himselfe hath seene, and done in the earth and in the Ayre, with his bringing vp, his trauailes, studies, and last end.

Of his Parentage and Birth. Chap. 1.

OHN FAUSTUS, borne in the town of RHODE, lying in the Prouince of WEIMER in GERM[ANIE], his father a poore Husbandman, and not [able] wel to bring him vp: but hauing an Uncle at WITTENBERG, a rich man, *and* without issue, took this I. FAUSTUS from his father, *and* made him his heire, in so much that his father was no more troubled with him, for he remained with his Uncle at WITTENBERG, where he was kept at *the* Uniuersitie in the same citie to study diuinity. But FAUSTUS being of a naughty minde *and* otherwise addicted, applied not his studies, but tooke himselfe to other exercises: the which his [2]) Uncle oftentimes hearing, rebuked him for it, as ELI

[1]) Th. 165; 1, A 2. [2]) Th. 166.

oft times rebuked his children for sinning against the Lord: euen so this good man laboured to haue FAUSTUS apply his study of Diuinitie, that he might come to the knowledge of God *and* his lawes. But it is manifest that many vertuous parents haue wicked children, as CAYN, RUBEN, ABSOLOM, and such like haue béen to their parents: so this FAUSTUS hauing godly parents, and seeing him to be of a toward wit, were very desirous to bring him vp in those vertuous studies, namely, of Diuinitie: but he gaue himself secretly to study Necromancy and Coniuration, in so much that few or none could perceiue his profession.

But to the purpose: FAUSTUS continued at study in the Uniuersity, *and* was by the Rectors and sixteene Masters afterwards examined howe he had profited in his studies; and being found by them, that none for his time were able to argue with him in Diuinity, or for the excellency of his wisedome to compare with him, with one consent they made him Doctor of Diuinitie. But Doctor FAUSTUS within short time after hee had obtayned his degree, fell into such fantasies and deepe cogitations, that he was marked of many, and of the most part of the Students was called the SPECULATOR; and sometime he would throw the Scriptures from [1]) him as though he had no care of his former profession: so that hee began a very vngodly life, as hereafter more at large may appeare; for the olde Prouerb sayth, Who can hold that wil away? so, who can hold FAUSTUS from the [2]) diuel, that seekes after him with al his indeuour? For he accompanied himselfe with diuers that were seene in those diuelish Arts, and that had the CHALDEAN, PERSIAN, HEBREW, ARABIAN, and GREEKE tongues, vsing Figures, Characters, Coniurations,

[1]) 2, A 2 v°. [2]) Th. 167.

Incantations, with many other ceremonies belonging to these infernal Arts, as Necromancie, Charmes, Southsaying, Witchcraft, Inchantment, being delighted with their bookes, words, and names so well, that he studied day and night therein: in so much that hee could not abide to bee called Doctor of Diuinitie, but waxed a worldly man, and named himselfe an Astrologian, and a Mathematician: *and* for a shadow sometimes a Phisitian, and did great cures, namely, with hearbs, rootes, waters, drinks, receipts, *and* clisters. And without doubt he was passing wise, and excellent perfect in the holy scriptures: but hee that knoweth his masters will and doth it not, is worthy to be beaten with many stripes. It is written, no man can serue two masters: and, thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God: but FAUSTUS threw all this in the winde, *and* made his soule of no estimation, regarding more his worldly pleasure than *the* ioyes to come: therfore at *the* day of iudgement there is no hope of his redemption.

How [1]) Doctor Faustus began to practise in his diuelish Arte, and how he coniured the Diuel, making him to appeare and meete him on the morrow at his owne house. Chap. 2.

YOu haue heard before, that all FAUSTUS minde was set to study the artes of Necromancie and Coniuration, the which exercise hee followed day and night: and taking to him the wings of an Eagle, thought to flie ouer the whole world, and to know the secrets of heauen and earth; for his Speculation was so wonderfull, being expert in vsing his VOCABULA,

[1]) Th. 168.

Figures, Characters, Coniurations, and other Ceremoniall actions, that in all the haste hee put in practise to bring the Diuell before him. And taking his way to a thicke Wood neere to WITTENBERG, called in the Germane tongue SPISSER WALDT: that is in English the SPISSERS WOOD, (as FAUSTUS would oftentimes boast of it among his crue being in his iolitie,) he came into the same wood towards euening into a crosse way, where he made with a wand a Circle in the dust, and within that many more Circles and Characters: and thus he past away the time, vntill it was nine or ten of the clocke in [1]) the night, then began Doctor FAUSTUS to call for MEPHOSTOPHILES the Spirite, and to charge him in the name of BEELZEBUB to appeare there personally without any long stay: then presently the Diuel began so great a rumor in the Wood, as if heauen and earth [2]) would haue come together with winde, the trees bowing their tops to the ground, then fell the Diuell to bleare as if the whole Wood had been full of Lyons, and sodainly about the Circle ranne the Diuell as if a thousand Wagons had been running together on paued stones. After this at the foure corners of the Wood it thundred horribly, with such lightnings as if the whole worlde, to his seeming, had been on fire. FAUSTUS all this while halfe amazed at the Diuels so long tarrying, and doubting whether he were best to abide any more such horrible Coniurings, thought to leaue his Circle and depart; wherevpon the Diuel made him such musick of all sortes, as if the Nimphes themselues had beene in place: whereat FAUSTUS was reuiued and stoode stoutly in his Circle aspecting his purpose, and began againe to coniure the spirite MEPHOSTOPHILES

[1]) 3, A 3. [2]) Th. 169.

in the name of the Prince of Diuels to appeare in his likenesse: where at sodainly ouer his head hanged houering in the ayre a mighty Dragon: then cals FAUSTUS againe after his Diuelish maner, at which there was a monstrous crie in the Wood, as if hell had been open, and all the tormented soules crying to God for mercy; presently not three fadome aboue his head fell a flame in manner of a lightning, and changed it selfe into a Globe: yet FAUSTUS feared it not, but did perswade himselfe that the Diuell should giue him his request before hee would leaue: Oftentimes after to his companions he would boast, that he had the stoutest head (vnder the cope of heauen) at commandement: whereat they answered, they knew none stouter [1]) than the Pope or Emperour: but Doctor FAUSTUS said, the head that is my seruant is aboue all on earth, and repeated certain wordes out of Saint PAUL to the EPHESIANS to make his argument good: The Prince of this world is vpon earth and vnder heauen. Wel, let vs come againe to his Coniuration where we left him at his fiery Globe: FAUSTUS vexed at the Spirits so long tarying, vsed his Charmes with full purpose not to depart before he had his intent, and crying on MEPHOSTOPHILES the Spirit; sodainly the Globe opened and sprang vp in height of a man: so burning a time, in the end it conuerted to the shape of a fiery man. This pleasant beast ranne about the circle a great while, and lastly appeared in manner of a gray Frier, asking FAUSTUS what was his request. FAUSTUS commaunded that the next morning at twelue of the clocke hee should appeare to him at his house; but the diuel would in no wise graunt:

[1]) Th. 170.

Faustus [1]) began againe to coniure him in the name of BEELZEBUB, that he should fulfil his request: whereupon the Spirit agreed, and so they departed each one his way.

The conference of Doctor Faustus with the Spirit Mephostophiles the morning following at his owne house. Chap. 3.

DOctor FAUSTUS hauing commaunded the Spirit to be with him, at his houre appointed he came and appeared in his chamber, demanding of FAUSTUS what his desire was: then [2]) began Doctor FAUSTUS anew with him to coniure him that he should be obedient vnto him, *and* to answere him certaine Articles, and to fulfil them in al points.

1 That the Spirit should serue him and be obedient vnto him in all things that he asked of him from *that* houre vntil the houre of his death.

2 Farther, any thing that he desired of him he should bring it to him.

3 Also, that in all FAUSTUS his demaunds or Interrogations, the spirit should tell him nothing but that which is true.

Hereupon the Spirit answered and laid his case foorth, that he had no such power of himselfe, vntil he had first giuen his Prince (that was ruler ouer him) to vnderstand thereof, and to know if he could obtaine so much of his Lord: therfore speake farther that I may do thy whole desire to my Prince: for it is not in my power to fulfill without his leaue. Shew me the cause why (said FAUSTUS.) The Spirit answered: FAUSTUS, thou shalt vnderstand, that with vs it is euen as well a kingdome, as with you on earth:

[1]) 4 (by mistake: 5), A 3 v°. [2]) Th. 171.

yea, we haue our rulers and seruants, as I my selfe am one, and we name our whole number the Legion: for although that LUCIFER is thrust and fallen out of heauen through his pride and high minde, yet he hath notwithstanding a Legion of Diuels at his commaundement, that we call the ORIENTAL Princes; for his power is great and infinite. Also there is an host in MERIDIE, in SEPTENTRIO, in OCCIDENTE: and for that LUCIFER hath his kingdome vnder heauen, wee must change and giue our selues [1]) vnto men to serue them at their pleasure. It is also certaine, we haue neuer as yet opened vnto any man the truth of our dwelling, neither of our ruling, neither what our power is, neither haue we giuen any man any gift, or learned him any thing, except he promise to be ours.

Doctor FAUSTUS vpon this arose where he sate, *and* said, I wil haue my request, and yet I wil not be damned. The spirit answered, Then shalt thou want thy desire, *and* yet art thou mine notwithstanding: if any man would detaine thee it is in vain, for thine infidelity hath confounded thée.

Hereupon [2]) spake FAUSTUS: Get thee hence from me, and take Saint VALENTINES farewell *and* CRISAM with thee, yet I coniure thee that thou be here at euening, *and* bethinke thy selfe on that I haue asked thee, and aske thy Princes counsel therein. MEPHOSTOPHILES the Spirit, thus answered, vanished away, leauing FAUSTUS in his study, where he sate pondering with himselfe how he might obtaine his request of the diuel without losse of his soule: yet fully he was resolued in himselfe, rather than to want his pleasure, to doe whatsoeuer the Spirit and his Lord should condition vpon.

[1]) Th. 172. [2]) 5 (by mistake: 4), A 4.

The second time of the Spirits appearing to Faustus in his house, and of their parley. Chap. 4.

FAUSTUS continuing in his diuelish cogitations, neuer mouing out of the place where the Spirit left him (such was his feruent loue to the diuel) the night approching, [1]) this swift flying Spirit appeared to FAUSTUS, offering himself with al submission to his seruice, with ful authority from his Prince to doe whatsoeuer he would request, if so be FAUSTUS would promise to be his: this answere I bring thee, and an answere must thou make by me againe, yet will I heare what is thy desire, because thou hast sworne me to be here at this time. Doctor FAUSTUS gaue him this answere, though faintly (for his soules sake) That his request was none other but to become a Diuel, or at the least a limme of him, and that the Spirit should agree vnto these Articles as followeth.

1 That he might be a Spirite in shape and qualitie.

2 That MEPHOSTOPHILES should be his seruant, and at his commandement.

3 That MEPHOSTOPHILES should bring him any thing, and doo for him whatsoeuer.

4 That at all times he should be in his house, inuisible to all men, except onely to himselfe, and at his commandement to shew himselfe.

5 Lastly, that MEPHOSTOPHILES should at all times appeare at his commaund, in what forme or shape soeuer he would.

Upon these poynts the Spirit answered Doctor FAUSTUS, that all this should be granted him and fulfilled, and more if he would agree vnto him vpon certaine Articles as followeth.

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[1]) Th. 173.

First, that Doctor FAUSTUS should giue himselfe to his Lord LUCIFER, body and soule.

Secondly, for confirmation of the same, he should make him a wri*ting*, [1]) written with his owne blood.

Thirdly, [2]) that he would be an enemie to all Christian people.

Fourthly, that he would denie his Christian beleefe.

Fiftly, that he let not any man change his opinion, if so bee any man should goe about to disswade, or withdraw him from it.

Further, the spirit promised FAUSTUS to giue him certaine yeares to liue in health and pleasure, and when such yeares were expired, that then FAUSTUS should be fetched away, and if he should holde these Articles and conditions, that then he should haue all whatsoeuer his heart would wish or desire; and that FAUSTUS should quickly perceiue himself to be a Spirit in all maner of actions whatsoeuer. Hereupon Doctor FAUSTUS his minde was so inflamed, that he forgot his soule, and promised MEPHOSTOPHILES to hold all things as hee had mentioned them: he thought the diuel was not so black as they vse to paynt him, nor hell so hote as the people say, *etc.*

The third parley between Doctor Faustus and Mephostophiles about a conclusion. Chap. 5.

AFter Doctor FAUSTUS had made his promise to the diuell, in the morning betimes he called the Spirit before him and commaunded him that he should alwayes come to him like a Fryer, after the order of Saint FRANCIS, with a bell in his hande like Saint ANTHONIE, and to ring it once or twise before he

[1]) 6, A 4 v°. [2]) Th. 174.

appeared, that he might know of his certaine [1]) comming: Then FAUSTUS demaunded the Spirit, what was his name? The Spirit answered, my name is as thou sayest, MEPHOSTOPHILES, and I am a prince, but seruant to LUCIFER: and all the circuit from SEPTENTRIO to the MERIDIAN, I rule vnder him. Euen at these words was this wicked wretch FAUSTUS inflamed, to heare himselfe to haue gotten so great a Potentate to be his seruant, forgot the Lord his maker, and Christ his redeemer, became an enemy vnto all man-kinde, yea, worse than the Gyants whom the Poets fayne to climb the hilles to make warre with the Gods: not vnlike that enemy of God and his Christ, that for his pride was cast into hell: so likewise FAUSTUS forgot that the high climbers catch the greatest falles, and that the sweetest meate requires the sowrest sawce.

After a while, FAUSTUS promised MEPHOSTOPHILES to write and make his Obligation, with full assurance of the Articles in the Chapter before rehearsed. A pitifull case, (Christian Reader,) for certainly this Letter or Obligation was found in his house after his most lamen*table* [2]) end, with all the rest of his damnable practises vsed in his whole life. Therefore I wish al Christians to take an example by this wicked FAUSTUS, and to be comforted in Christ, contenting themselues with that vocation whereunto it hath pleased God to call them, and not to esteeme the vaine delights of this life, as did this vnhappie FAUSTUS, in giuing his Soule to the Diuell: *and* to confirme it the more assuredly, he tooke a small penknife, and prickt a vaine [3]) in his left hand, *and* for certaintie therevpon, were seene on his hand these words written, as if they had been written with blood, ô HOMO FUGE: whereat the Spirit

[1]) Th. 175. [2]) 7, B 1. [3]) Th. 176.

vanished, but FAUSTUS continued in his damnable minde, *and* made his writing as followeth.

How Doctor Faustus set his blood in a saucer on warme ashes, and writ as followeth. Chap. 6.

IOHANNES FAUSTUS, Doctor, doe openly acknowledge with mine owne hand, to the greater force and strengthning of this Letter, that siththence I began to studie and speculate the course and order of the Elements, I haue not found through the gift that is giuen mee from aboue, any such learning and wisdome, that can bring mee to my desires: and for that I find, that men are vnable to instruct me any farther in the matter, now haue I Doctor IOHN FAUSTUS, vnto the hellish prince of Orient and his messenger MEPHOSTOPHILES, giuen both bodie *and* soule, vpon such condition, that they shall learne me, and fulfill my desire in all things, as they haue promised and vowed vnto me, with due obedience vnto me, according vnto the Articles mentioned betweene vs.

Further, I couenant and grant with them by these presents, that at the end of *24.* yeares next ensuing the date of this present Letter, they being expired, and I in the meane time, during the said yeares be serued of them at my wil, they accomplishing my desires to the full in al points as we are agreed, that then [1]) I giue them full power to doe with mee at their pleasure, to rule, to send, fetch, or carrie me or mine, be it either body, soule, flesh, blood, or goods, into their habitation, be it wheresoeuer: and herevpon, I defie God and his Christ, all the hoast of heauen, and all liuing creatures that beare the shape of God, yea all that liues; and

[1]) Th. 177.

againe I say it, and it shall be so. And to the more strengthning of this writing, I haue written it with mine owne hand and blood, being in perfect memory, and herevpon I subscribe to it with my name and title, calling all the infernall, middle, and supreme powers to witnesse of this my Letter and subscription.

Iohn Faustus, approued in the Elements,
and the spirituall Doctor.

How [1]) Mephostophiles came for his writing, and in what maner hee appeared, and his sights he shewed him: and how he caused him to keep a copie of his owne writing. Chap. 7.

DOctor FAUSTUS sitting pensiue, hauing but one onely boy with him, sodainely there appeared his Spirite MEPHOSTOPHILES, in likenes of a fierie man, from whome issued most horrible fierie flames, in so much that the boy was afraide, but being hardned by his master, he bad him stand still and he should haue no harme: the Spirit began to blare as in a singing manner. This pretie sport pleased Doctor FAUSTUS well, but hee would not call his Spirit into his Counting house, vntill hee had seene more: anon was heard [2]) a rushing of armed men, and trampling of horsses: this ceasing, came a kennell of hounds, and they chased a great Hart in the hall, and there the Hart was slaine. FAUSTUS tooke heart, came forth, and looked vpon the Hart, but presently before him there was a Lyon and a Dragon together fighting, so fiercely, that FAUSTUS thought they would haue brought

[1]) 8, B 1 v°. [2]) Th. 178.

downe the house, but the Dragon ouercame the Lyon, and so they vanished.

After this, came in a Peacock, with a Peahen, the cocke brusling of his tayle, and turning to the female, beate her, and so vanished. Afterward followed a furious Bull, that with a full fiercenes ran vpon FAUSTUS, but comming neare him, vanished away. Afterward followed a great old Ape, this Ape offered FAUSTUS the hand, but he refused: so the Ape ran out of the hal againe. Herevpon fell a mist in the hal, that FAUSTUS saw no light, but it lasted not, and so soone as it was gone, there lay before FAUSTUS two great sacks, one full of gold, the other full of siluer.

Lastly, was heard by FAUSTUS all maner Instruments of musick, as Organs, Clarigolds, Lutes, Viols, Citerns, Waights, Hornepipes, Fluites, Anomes, Harpes, and all maner of other Instruments, the which so rauished his minde, that hee thought hee had been in another world, forgat both body and soule, in so much that he was minded neuer to change his opinion concerning that which he had done. Hereat, came MEPHOSTOPHILES into the Hall to FAUSTUS, in apparell like vnto a Frier, to whome FAUSTUS spake, thou hast done mee a wonderfull pleasure [1]) in shewing mee this pastime, if thou continue as thou hast begun, thou shalt win my heart and soule, yea and haue it. MEPHOSTOPHILES answered, this is nothing, I will please thee better: yet that thou maist know my power and all, aske what thou wilt request of mee, that shalt thou haue, conditionally hold thy promise, and giue me thy handwriting: at which [2]) words, the wretch thrust forth his hand, saying, hold thee, there hast thou my promise: MEPHOSTOPHILES tooke the writing, and willing

[1]) Th. 179. [2]) 9, B 2.

FAUSTUS to take a copie of it, with that the peruerse FAUSTUS being resolute in his damnation, wrote a copie thereof, and gaue the Diuell the one, and kept in store the other. Thus the Spirit and FAUSTUS were agreed, *and* dwelt together: no doubt there was a vertuous housekeeping.

The manner how Faustus proceeded with his damnable life, and of the diligent seruice that Mephostophiles vsed towards him. Chap. 8.

DOctor FAUSTUS hauing giuen his soule to the diuell, renouncing all the powers of heauen, confirming this lamentable action with his owne blood, and hauing alreadie deliuered his writing not into the diuels hand, the which so puffed vp his heart, that hee had forgot the minde of a man, and thought rather himselfe to bee a spirit. This FAUSTUS dwelt in his Unckles house at WIRTENBERG, who dyed, and bequethed it in his Testament to his Cousin [1]) FAUSTUS. FAUSTUS kept a boy with him that was his scholler, an vnhappie wagge, called CHRISTOPHER WAGNER, to whome this sporte and life that hee saw his master follow seemed pleasant. FAUSTUS loued the boy well, hoping to make him as good or better seene in his diuelish exercise than himselfe; and hee was fellow with MEPHOSTOPHILES: otherwise FAUSTUS had no more companie in his house; but himselfe, his boy and his Spirit, that euer was diligent at FAUSTUS commaund, going about the house, clothed like a Frier, with a little bell in his hand, seene of none but FAUSTUS. For his victuall and other necessaries, MEPHOSTOPHILES brought him at his pleasure from the Duke of SAXON, the Duke of BAUARIA, and the Bishop of SALTZBURG:

[1]) Th. 180.

for they had many times their best wine stolne out of their cellers by MEPHOSTOPHILES: Likewise their prouision for their owne table, such meate as FAUSTUS wished for, his spirite brought him in: besides that, FAUSTUS himselfe was become so cunning, that when he opened his windowe, what foule soeuer he wished for, it came presently flying into his house, were it neuer so daintie. Moreouer, FAUSTUS and his boy went in sumptuous apparrell, the which MEPHOSTOPHILES stole from the Mercers at NORENBERG, AUSPURG, FRANCKEFORD, and LIPTZIG: for it was hard for them to find a lock to keep out such a theefe. All their maintenance was but stolne *and* borrowed ware: and thus they liued an odious life in the sight of God, though as yet *the* world were vnacquainted with their wickednes. It must be so, for their fruites be none other: [1]) as Christ saith through IOHN, where hee cals the diuell a theefe, and [2]) a murderer: and that found FAUSTUS, for hée stole him away both bodie and soule.

How Doctor Faustus would haue married, and how the Diuell had almost killed him for it. Chap. 9.

DOctor FAUSTUS continued thus in his Epicurish life day *and* night, and beleeued not that there was a God, hell, or diuel: he thought that bodie and soule died together, and had quite forgotten Diuinitie or the immortalitie of his soule, but stoode in his damnable heresie day and night. And bethinking himselfe of a wife, called MEPHOSTOPHILES to counsaile; which would in no wise agree: demanding of him if he would breake the couenant made with him, or if hee had forgot it. Hast not thou (quoth MEPHOSTO-

[1]) Th. 181. [2]) 10, B 2 v°.

PHILES) sworne thy selfe an enemy to God and all creatures? To this I answere thée, thou canst not marry; thou canst not serue two masters, God, and my Prince: for wedlock is a chiefe institution ordained of God, and that hast thou promised to defie, as we doe all, and that hast thou also done: and moreouer thou hast confirmed it with thy blood: perswade thy selfe, that what thou doost in contempt of wedlock, it is all to thine owne delight. Therefore FAUSTUS, looke well about thée, and bethinke thy selfe better, and I wish thée to change thy minde: for if thou keepe not what thou hast promised in thy writing, we wil teare thée in péeces like the dust [1]) vnder thy féete. Therefore swéete FAUSTUS, thinke with what vnquiet life, anger, strife, *and* debate thou shalt liue in when thou takest a wife: therefore change thy minde.

Doctor FAUSTUS was with these spéeches in despaire: and as all that haue forsaken the Lord, can build vpon no good foundation: so this wreched FAUSTUS hauing forsooke the rock, fell in despaire with himself, fearing if he should motion Matrimonie any more, that the diuell would teare him in péeces. For this time (quoth he to MEPHOSTOPHILES) I am not minded to marry. Then you doe well, answered his spirite. But shortly *and* that within [2]) two houres after, FAUSTUS called his spirit, which came in his old maner like a Frier. Then FAUSTUS said vnto him, I am not able to resist nor bridle my fantasie, I must and will haue a wife, and I pray thée giue thy consent to it. Sodainlie vpon these words came such a whirle-winde about the place, that FAUSTUS thought the whole house would come down, all the doores in the house flew off the hookes: after all this, his house was full of smoke,

[1]) Th. 182. [2]) within] wihtin.

and the floore couered ouer with ashes: which when Doctor FAUSTUS perceiued, he would haue gone vp the staires: and flying vp, he was taken and throwne into the hall that [1]) he was not able to stir hand nor foote: then round about him ran a monstrous circle of fire, neuer standing still, that FAUSTUS fried as hee lay, and thought there to haue béen burned. Then cried hee out to his Spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES for help, promising him hee would liue in all things as he had vowed [2]) in his hand-writing. Hereupon appeared vnto him an ougly Diuell, so fearefull and monstrous to beholde, that FAUSTUS durst not looke on him. The Diuell said, what wouldst thou haue FAUSTUS? how likest thou thy wedding? what minde art thou in now? FAUSTUS answered, he had forgot his promise, desiring him of pardon, and he would talke no more of such things. The diuell answered, thou were best so to doe, and so vanished.

After appeared vnto him his Frier MEPHOSTOPHILES with a bel in his hand, and spake to FAUSTUS: It is no iesting with vs, holde thou that which thou hast vowed, and wee will performe as wee haue promised: and more than that, thou shalt haue thy hearts desire of what woman soeuer thou wilt, bee shee aliue or dead, and so long as thou wilt, thou shalt kéepe her by thee.

These words pleased FAUSTUS wonderfull well, and repented himselfe that hee was so foolish to wish himselfe married, that might haue any woman in the whole Citie brought to him at his command; the which he practised and perseuered in a long time.

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[1]) 11, B 3. [2]) Th. 183.

Questions put foorth by Doctor Faustus vnto his Spirite Mephostophiles. Chap. 10.

DOctor FAUSTUS liuing in all manner of pleasure that his heart could desire, continuing in his amorous drifts, his delicate fare, and costly apparel, called on a time his MEPHOSTOPHILES to him: which being come, brought with him [1]) a booke in his hand of all maner of diuelish and inchanted artes, the which he gaue FAUSTUS, saying: hold my FAUSTUS, worke now thy hearts desire: The copie of this inchanting booke was afterward found by his seruant CHRISTOPHER WAGNER. Wel (quoth FAUSTUS to his spirit) I haue called thee to know what thou canst doe if I haue néede of thy help. Then answered MEPHOSTOPHILES and said, my Lord FAUSTUS, I am a flying spirit: yea, so swift as thought can think, to do whatsoeuer. Here FAUSTUS said: but how came thy Lord and master LUCIFER to haue so great a fal from heauen? MEPHOSTOPHILES answered: My Lord LUCIFER was a faire Angell, created of God as immortal, and being placed in the Seraphins, which are aboue the Cherubins, hee would haue presumed vnto the Throne of God, with intent to haue thrust [2]) God out of his seate. Vpon this presumption the Lord cast him downe headlong, and where before he was an Angel of light, now dwels hee in darkenes, not able to come neere his first place, without God send for him to appeare before him as RAPHAEL: but vnto the lower degree of Angells that haue their conuersation with men hee was come, but not vnto the second degree of Heauens that is kept by the Archangells, namely, MICHAEL and GABRIEL, for these are called Angels of Gods wonders: yet are these farre inferiour places to that from whence my Lord and

[1]) Th. 184. [2]) 12, B 3 v°.

Master LUCIFER fell. And thus farre FAUSTUS, because thou art one of the beloued children of my Lord LUCIFER, following and feeding thy minde in maner as he did his, I haue shortly resolued thy request, and more I will doe for thee at thy pleasure. I [1]) thanke thee MEPHOSTOPHILES (quoth FAUSTUS) come let vs now goe rest, for it is night: vpon this they left their communication.

How Doctor Faustus dreamed that hee had seene hell in his sleepe, and how he questioned with his Spirit of matters as concerning hell, with the Spirits answer. Chap. 11.

THe night following, after FAUSTUS his communication had with MEPHOSTOPHILES, as concerning the fal of LUCIFER, Doctor FAUSTUS dreamed that he had seene a part of hell: but in what maner it was, or in what place he knew not: whereupon he was greatly troubled in minde, and called vnto him MEPHOSTOPHILES his spirit, saying to him, my MEPHOSTOPHILES, I pray thee resolue me in this doubt: what is hell, what substance is it of, in what place stands it, and when was it made? MEPHOSTOPHILES answered: my FAUSTUS, thou shalt knowe, that before the fall of my Lord LUCIFER there was no hell, but euen then was hell ordained: it is of no substance, but a confused thing: for I tell thee, that before al Elements were made, and the earth seene, the Spirit of God moued on the waters, and darkenes was ouer all: but when God said, let it bee light, it was so at his word, and the light was on Gods right hand, and God praised the light. Iudge thou further: God stood in the middle, the darkenes was on his left hand, in the which my Lorde was bound

[1]) Th. 185.

in chaines vntill the day of [1]) iudgement: in this confused hell is nought to finde but a filthie, Sulphurish, firie, stinking mist or fog. Further, wee Diuels know not what substance it is of, but a confused thing. For as a bubble of water flieth before the wind, so doth hell before the breath of God. Further, we Diuels know not how God hath laid [2]) the foundation of our hell, nor whereof it is: but to bee short with thee FAUSTUS, we know that hell hath neither bottome nor end.

The second question put foorth by Doctor Faustus to his Spirite, what Kingdomes there were in hell, how many, and what were their rulers names. Chap. 12.

FAUSTUS spake againe to MEPHOSTOPHILES, saying: thou speakest of wonderfull things, I pray thee now tell mee what Kingdomes is there in your hell, how many are there, what are they called, and who rules them: the Spirite answered him: my FAUSTUS, knowe that hell is as thou wouldst thinke with thy selfe another world, in the which wee haue our being, vnder the earth, and aboue the earth, euen to the Heauens; within the circumference whereof are contained ten Kingdomes, namely:

1	Lacus mortis.	6	Gehenna.
2	Stagnum ignis.	7	Herebus.
3	Terra tenebrosa.	8	Barathrum.
4	Tartarus.	9	Styx.
5	Terra obliuionis.	10	Acheron.

The which Kingdomes are gouerned by fiue kings, that is, LUCIFER in the ORIENT, BEELZEBUB in SEPTENTRIO, BELIAL [3]) in MERIDIE, ASTAROTH in OCCIDENTE, and PHLEGETON in the middest of them all: whose rule and dominions haue none end vntill the day of Dome.

[1]) Th. 186. [2]) 13, B 4. [3]) Th. 187.

And thus farre FAUSTUS, hast thou heard of our rule and kingdomes.

Another question put foorth by Doctor Faustus to his Spirite concerning his Lorde Lucifer, with the sorrow that Faustus fell afterwards into. Chap. 13.

DOctor FAUSTUS began againe to reason with MEPHOSTOPHILES, requiring him to tell him in what forme and shape, *and* in what estimation his Lord LUCIFER was when he was in fauour with God. Whereupon his spirit required him of three daies respite, which FAUSTUS granted. The 3. daies being expired, MEPHOSTOPHILES gaue him this answer: FAUSTUS, my Lord LUCIFER, (so called now, for that he was banished out of the cleare light of Heauen) was at the first an Angell of God, he sate on the Cherubins, and sawe all the wonderfull works of God, yea he was so of God ordained, for shape, pompe, authority, worthines, *and* dwelling, that he far exceeded all other the creatures of God, yea [1]) our gold and precious stones: and so illuminated, that he farre surpassed the brightnes of the Sunne and all other Starres: wherefore God placed him on the Cherubins, where he had a kinglie office, and was alwaies before Gods seate, to the end hee might bee the more perfect in all his beings: but when hee began to be high minded, proude, and so presumptuous that hee would vsurpe the seate of his Maiestie, then was he banished out from amongst the heauenly [2]) powers, separated from their abiding into the manner of a fierie stone, that no water is able to quench, but continually burneth vntill the ende of the world.

Doctor FAUSTUS, when he had heard the words of

[1]) 14, B 4 v°. [2]) Th. 188.

his spirit, began to consider with himselfe, hauing diuerse and sundrie opinions in his head: and very pensiuely (saying nothing) vnto his Spirit, hee went into his chamber, and laid him on his bed, recording the words of MEPHOSTOPHILES; which so pearced his heart, that hee fell into sighing and great lamentation, crying out: alas, ah, wo is me! what haue I done? Euen so shall it come to passe with me: am not I also a creature of Gods making, bearing his owne Image and similitude, into whom he hath breathed the Spirite of life and immortalitie, vnto whome hee hath made all things liuing subiect: but woe is me, mine hautie minde, proud aspyring stomack, and filthie flesh, hath brought my soule into perpetuall damnation; yea, pride hath abused my vnderstanding, in so much that I haue forgot my maker, the Spirit of God is departed from mee. I haue promised the Diuell my Soule: and therefore it is but a folly for me to hope for grace, but it must bee euen with mee as with LUCIFER, throwne into perpetuall burning fire: ah, woe is mée that euer I was borne. In this perplexitie lay this miserable Doctor FAUSTUS, hauing quite forgot his faith in Christ, neuer falling to repentance truly, thereby to attaine the grace *and* holy Spirit of God againe, the which would haue béen able to haue resisted the strong assaults of Sathan: For although hee had made him a promise, yet hee might haue remembred [1]) throughe [2]) true repentance sinners come againe into the fauour of God; which faith the faithfull firmely holde, knowing they that kill the bodie, are not able to hurt the soule: but he was in all his opinions doubtfull, without faith or hope, and so he continued.

[1]) Th. 189. [2]) throughe] throught.

Another disputation betwixt Doctor Faustus and his Spirite, of the power of the Diuell, and of his enuie to mankinde. Chap. 14.

AFter Doctor FAUSTUS had a while pondered and sorrowed with himselfe of his wretched estate, hee called againe MEPHOSTOPHILES vnto [1]) him, commaunding him to tell him the iudgement, rule, power, attempts, tyranny and temptation of the Diuell, *and* why he was moued to such kinde of liuing: whereupon the spirit answered, this question that thou demandest of me, will turne thee to no small discontentment: therefore thou shouldst not haue desired me of such matters, for it toucheth the secrets of our kingdome, although I cannot denie to resolue thy request. Therefore know thou FAUSTUS, that so soone as my Lorde LUCIFER fell from heauen, he became a mortall enemie both to God and man, and hath vsed (as now he doth) all manner of tyranny to the destruction of man, as is manifest by diuers examples, one falling sodainly dead, another hangs himselfe, another drownes himselfe, others stabbe themselues, others vnfaithfully despayre, and so come to vtter confusion: the first man ADAM that was made perfect to the similitude of God, was by my Lord his pollicie, the whole decay of man: yea, FAUSTUS, in him was [2]) the beginning and first tyranny of my Lord LUCIFER vsed to man: the like did he with CAIN, the same with the children of ISRAEL, when they worshipped strange Gods, and fell to whoredome with strange women: the like with SAUL: so did he by the seuen husbands of her that after was the wife of TOBIAS: likewise DAGON our fellow brought to destruction 30000. men, whereupon the Arke of God was stolen: and BELIAL made DAUID to number his men,

[1]) 15, C 1. [2]) Th. 190.

whereupon were slaine 60000 also hee deceiued King SALOMON that worshipped the Gods of the heathen: and there are such Spirits innumerable [1]) that can come by men and tempt them, driue them to sinne, weaken their beliefe: for we rule the hearts of Kings and Princes, stirring them vp to warre and blood-shed; and to this intent doe wee spread our selues throughout all the world, as the vtter enemies of God, and his Sonne Christ, yea *and* all those that worship them: and that thou knowest by thy selfe FAUSTUS, how we haue dealt with thee. To this answered FAUSTUS, why then thou didst also beguile me. Yea (quoth MEPHOSTOPHILES) why should not we help thee forwards: for so soone as we saw thy heart, how thou didst despise thy degree taken in Diuinitie, and didst study to search and know the secrets of our kingdome; euen then did we enter into thee, giuing thee diuers foule and filthy cogitations, pricking thee forward in thine intent, and perswading thee that thou couldst neuer attaine to thy desire, vntill thou hast the help of some diuell: and when thou wast delighted with this, then tooke we roote in thee; *and* so firmely, that thou gauest thy selfe vnto vs, both body and soule the which thou [2]) (FAUSTUS) canst not denie. Hereat answered FAUSTUS, Thou sayest true MEPHOSTOPHILES, I [3]) cannot denie it: Ah, woe is me miserable FAUSTUS; how haue I beene deceiued: had not I desired to know so much, I had not been in this case: for hauing studied the liues of the holy Saints and Prophets, *and* therby thought my self to vnderstand sufficient in heauenly matters, I thought my self not worthy to be called doctor FAUSTUS, if I should not also know the secrets of hell, *and* be

[1]) innumerable] innmerable. [2]) Th. 191.
[3]) 16 (by mistake: 18), C 1 v°.

associated with the furious Fiend thereof; now therfore must I be rewarded accordingly. Which speeches being vttered, FAUSTUS went very sorrowfully away from MEPHOSTOPHILES.

How Doctor Faustus desired againe of his Spirit to know the secrets and paines of hell; and whether those damned Diuels and their company might euer come into the fauour of God againe or not? Chap. 15.

DOctor FAUSTUS was euer pondering with himselfe how he might get loose from so damnable an end as he had giuen himself vnto, both of body and soule: but his repentance was like to that of CAIN and IUDAS, he thought his sinnes greater then God could forgiue, hereupon rested his minde: he looked vp to heauen, but sawe nothing therein; for his heart was so possessed with the Diuel, that hee could thinke of nought els but of hell, and the paynes thereof. Wherefore in all the hast he calleth vnto him his Spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES, desiring him to tell him some more of the [1]) secrets of hell, what paines the damned were in, and how they were tormented, and whether the damned soules might get againe the fauour of God, and so bee released out of their torments or not: whereupon the Spirit answered, my FAUSTUS, thou mayst wel leaue to question any more of such matters, for they wil but disquiet thy mind, I pray thee what meanest thou? Thinkest thou through these thy fantasies to escape vs? No, for if thou shouldest climb vp to heauen, there to hide thy selfe, yet would I thrust thee downe agayne; for thou art mine, and thou belongest vnto our society: therefore sweete FAUSTUS,

[1]) Th. 192.

thou wilt repent this thy foolish demaund, except thou be content that I shall tell thee nothing. Quoth FAUSTUS ragingly, I will know, or I will not liue, wherefore dispatch and tell me: to whom MEPHOSTOPHILES answered, FAUSTUS, it is no trouble vnto mee at all to tell thee, and therefore sith thou forcest mee thereto, I will tell thee things to the terror of thy soule, if thou wilt abide the hearing. Thou wilt haue me tel thee of the secrets of hell, and of the paynes thereof: know FAUSTUS, that hell hath many figures, semblances, and names, but it cannot be named nor figured in such sort vnto the liuing that are damned, as it is vnto those that are dead, and doe both see and feele the torments [1]) thereof: for hell is sayd to bee deadly, out of the which came neuer any to life agayne but one, but he is as nothing for thee to reckon vpon, hell is blood-thirstie, and is neuer satisfied: hell is a valley, into the which the damned soules fal: for so soon as the soule is out of mans [2]) body, it would gladly goe to the place from whence it came, and climbeth vp aboue the highest hils, euen to the heauens; where being by the Angels of the first MOBILE denied entertainement (in consideration of their euill life spent on the earth) they fall into the deepest pit or valley which hath no bottome, into a perpetuall fire, which shall neuer bee quenched: for like as the Flint throwne into the water, looseth not his vertue, neither is his fire extinguished; euen so the hellish fire is vnquenchable: and euen as the Flint stone in the fire being burned is red hot, and yet consumeth not: so likewise the damned soules in our hellish fire are euer burning, but their paines neuer diminishing. Therefore is hel called the euerlasting pain, in which is neither hope

[1]) 17 (by mistake: 19), C 2. [2]) Th. 193.

nor mercy: So is it called vtter darknesse, in which we see neither the light of Sunne, Moone, nor Starre: and were our darkenesse like the darknes of the night, yet were there hope of mercie, but ours is perpetuall darkenesse, cleane exempt from the face of God. Hell hath also a place within it called CHASMA, out of the which issueth all manner of thunders, lightnings, with such horrible shrikings and waylings, that ofttimes the very diuels themselues stand in feare thereof: for one while it sendeth foorth windes with exceeding snow, hayle, and raine congealing the water into yce; with the which the damned are frozen, gnash their teeth, howle and cry, and yet cannot die. Otherwhiles, it sendeth foorth most horrible hote mists or fogges, with flashing flames of fire and brimstone, wherein the sorrowfull soules of the damned lie broyling [1]) in their reiterated torments: yea FAUSTUS, hell is called a prison wherein the damned lie continually bound; it is also called PERNICIES, and EXITIUM, death, destruction, hurtfulnesse, mischiefe, a mischance, a pitifull and an euill thing worlde without end. We haue also with vs in hell a ladder, reaching of an exceeding height, as though it would touch the heauens, on which the damned ascend to seeke the blessing of God; but through their infidelitie, when they are at the very highest degree, they fall downe againe into their former miseries, complayning of the heate of that vnquenchable fire: yea sweete FAUSTUS, so must thou vnderstand of hell, the while thou art so desirous to know the secrets of our kingdome. And marke FAUSTUS, hell is the nurse of death, the heate of all fire, the shadow of heauen and earth, the obliuion of all goodnes, the paynes vnspeakeable, the griefes vnremoueable, the dwelling

[1]) Th. 194.

of Diuels, [1]) Dragons, Serpents, Adders, Toades, Crocodils, and all maner of venymous creatures, the puddle of sinne, the stinking fogge ascending from the Stigian lake, Brimstone, Pitch, and all maner of vncleane mettals, the perpetual and vnquenchable fire, the end of whose miseries was neuer purposed by God: yea, yea FAUSTUS, thou sayst, I shall, I must, nay I will tell thee the secrets of our kingdome, for thou buyest it dearely, and thou must and shalt be partaker of our torments, that (as the Lord God sayd) neuer shall cease: for hell, the womans belly, and the earth are neuer satisfied; there shalt thou abide horrible torments, trembling, gnashing of teeth, howling, crying, burning, freezing, melting, swimming in a labyrinth of miseries, scalding, burning, [2]) smoking in thine eyes, stinking in thy nose, horsenes of thy speech, deaffenesse of thine eares, trembling of thy handes, biting thine owne tongue with payne, thy hart crushed as in a presse, thy bones broken, the diuels tossing fire brands vpon thee, yea thy whole carkasse tossed vpon muckforkes from one diuel to another, yea FAUSTUS, then wilt thou wish for death, and he will flie from thee, thine vnspeakable torments shall be euery day augmented more and more, for the greater the sinne, the greater is the punishment: howe likest thou this, my FAUSTUS, a resolution answerable to thy request?

Lastly, thou wilt haue mee tell thee that which belongeth onely to God, which is, if it be possible for the damned to come againe into the fauour of God, or not: why FAUSTUS, thou knowest that this is agaynst thy promise, for what shouldst thou desire to know that, hauing alreadie giuen thy soule to the Diuell to haue the pleasure of this worlde, and to know the

[1]) 18, C 2 v°. [2]) Th. 195.

secrets of hell: therefore art thou damned, and howe canst thou then come agayne to the fauour of God? Wherefore I directly answere, no; for whomsoeuer God hath forsaken and throwne into hell, must there abide his wrath and indignation in that vnquenchable fire, where is no hope nor mercy to bee looked for, but abiding in perpetuall paines world without end: for euen as much it auaileth thee FAUSTUS, to hope for the fauour of GOD agayne, as LUCIFER himselfe, who indeede although he and we all haue a hope, yet [1]) is it to small auaile, and taketh none effect, for out of that place GOD will neither heare crying nor sighing; if he doe, thou shalt haue as little remorse, as DIUES, CAIN, or IUDAS had: what helpeth the Emperour, King, Prince, Duke, Earle, Baron, Lord, Knight, Squire or Gentleman, to crie for mercy being there? Nothing: for if on the earth they would not be Tyrants, and selfe-willed, rich with couetousnesse; proud with pomp, gluttons, drunkards, whoremongers, backbiters, robbers, murderers, [2]) blasphemers, and such like, then were there some hope to be looked for: therefore my FAUSTUS, as thou commest to hell with these qualities, thou must say with CAIN, My sinnes are greater then can be forgiuen, goe hang thy selfe with IUDAS: and lastly, bee content to suffer torments with DIUES. Therefore know FAUSTUS, that the damned haue neither ende nor time appoynted in the which they may hope to bee released, for if there were any such hope, that they but by throwing one drop of water out of the Sea in a day, vntill it were all drie: or if there were an heape of sand as high as from the earth to the heauens, that a bird carying away but one corne in a day, at the end of this so long

[1]) Th. 196. [2]) 19, C 3.

labour; that yet they might hope at the last, God would haue mercy on them, they would be comforted: but now there is no hope that God once thinkes vpon them, or that their howlings shall neuer bee heard; yea, so vnpossible, as it is for thee to hide thy self from God, or vnpossible for thee to remoue the mountaines, or to emptie the sea, or to tell the number of the drops of raine that haue falne from Heauen vntill this day, or to tell what [1]) there is most of in the worlde, yea and for a Camel to goe thorough the eye of a néedle: euen so vnpossible it is for thee FAUSTUS, and the rest of the damned, to come againe into the fauour of God. And thus FAUSTUS hast thou heard my last sentence, *and* I pray thee how doest thou like it? But know this, that I counsell thee to let me be vnmolested hereafter with such disputations, or els I will vexe thee euery limme, to thy small contentment. Doctor FAUSTUS departed from his Spirit very pensiue and sorrowful, layd him on his bed, altogether doubtful of the grace and fauour of God, wherfore he fell into fantasticall cogitations: faine he would haue had his soule at liberty again, but the diuel had so blinded him, *and* taken such deepe roote in his heart, that he could neuer think to craue Gods mercy, or if by chance hee had any good motion, straightwaies the diuel would thrust him a fayre Lady into his chamber, which fell to kissing and dalliance with him, through which meanes, he threw his godly motions in the wind, going forward stil in his wicked practises, to the vtter ruine both of his body and soule.

[1]) Th. 197.

Another question put foorth by Doctor Faustus to his Spirite Mephostophiles of his owne estate. Chap. 16.

DOctor FAUSTUS, beeing yet desirous to heare more straunge things, called his Spirit vnto him, saying: My MEPHOSTOPHILES, I haue yet another suite vnto thee, which I pray thee [1]) denie not to resolue me of, FAUSTUS (quoth the Spirite) I am loth to reason [2]) with thee any further, for thou art neuer satisfied in thy minde, but alwayes bringest me a new. Yet I pray thee this once (quoth FAUSTUS) doe me so much fauour, as to tell me the truth in this matter, and hereafter I will be no more so earnest with thee. The Spirit was altogether against it, but yet once more he would abide him: well, (said the Spirit to FAUSTUS) what demaundest thou of mee? FAUSTUS said, I would gladly know of thee, if thou wert a man in manner and forme as I am; what wouldest thou doe to please both God and man? Whereat the Spirit smiled saying: my FAUSTUS, if I were a man as thou art, and that God had adorned me with those gifts of nature as thou once haddest; euen so long as the breath of God were by, *and* within me, would I humble my selfe vnto his Maiestie, indeuouring in all that I could to keepe his Commaundements, prayse him, glorifie him, that I might continue in his fauour, so were I sure to enioy the eternall ioy and felicity of his kingdome. FAUSTUS said, but that haue not I done. No, thou sayest true (quoth MEPHOSTOPHILES) thou hast not done it, but thou hast denied thy Lord and maker, which gaue thee the breath of life, speech, hearing, sight, and all other thy reasonable senses that thou mightest

[1]) Th. 198. [2]) 20 (by mistake: 22), C 3 v°.

vnderstand his will and pleasure, to liue to the glory and honour of his name, and to the aduancement of thy body and soule, him I say being thy maker hast thou denied and defied, yea wickedly thou hast applyed that excellent gift of thine vnderstanding, and giuen [1]) thy soule to the Diuell: therefore giue none the blame but thine owne selfe-will, thy proude and aspiring minde, which hath brought thee into the wrath of God and vtter damnation. This is most true (quoth FAUSTUS) but tell me MEPHOSTOPHILES, wouldst thou be in my case as I am nowe? Yea, saith the Spirite (and with that fetcht a great sigh) for yet would I so humble my selfe, that I would winne the fauour of God. Then (said Doctor FAUSTUS) it were time enough for me if I amended. True (said MEPHOSTOPHILES) if it were not for thy great sinnes, which are so odious and detestable in the sight of God, that it is too late for thee, for the wrath of God resteth vpon thee. Leaue off (quoth FAUSTUS) and tell me my question to my greater comfort.

Here followeth the second part of Doctor Faustus his life, and practises, vntill his end. Chap. 17.

DOctor FAUSTUS hauing receiued deniall of his Spirit, to be resolued any more in such like questions propounded; forgot all good workes, and fell to be a Kalender maker by helpe of his Spirit; [2]) and also in short time to be a good Astronomer or Astrologian: he had learned so perfectly of his Spirite the course of the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, that he had the most famous name of all the Mathematicks that liued in his time; as may well appeare by his workes dedicated vnto sundry Dukes and Lords: for he did

[1]) Th. 199. [2]) 21 (by mistake: 23), C 4.

nothing without the aduice of his Spirit, which learned him to presage of matters to come, which haue come to passe since [1]) his death. The like prayse wonne he with his Kalenders, and Almanacks making, for when he presaged vpon any change, Operation, or alteration of the weather, or Elements; as winde, raine, fogges, snow, hayle, moyst, dry, warme, colde, thunder, lightening: it fell so duely out, as if an Angel of heauen had forewarned it. He did not like the vnskilfull Astronomers of our time, that set in Winter cold, moyst, ayrie, frostie; and in the Dogge-dayes, hote, dry, thunder, fire, and such like: but he set in all his works, day and houre, when, where, and how it should happen. If any thing wonderful were at hand, as death, famin, plague, or warres, he would set the time and place in true and iust order, when it should come to passe.

A question put foorth by Doctor Faustus to his Spirit concerning Astronomie. Chap. 18.

DOctor FAUSTUS falling to practise, and making his Prognostications, he was doubtfull in many poynts: wherefore hee called vnto him MEPHOSTOPHILES his spirit, saying: I finde the ground of this science very difficult to attaine vnto: for that when I conferre ASTRONOMIA and ASTROLOGIA, as the Mathematicians and auncient writers haue left in memory, I finde them to vary and very much to disagree: wherefore I pray thee to teach me the truth in this matter. To whome his Spirit answered, FAUSTUS, thou shalt know that the practitioners [2]) or speculators, or at least the first inuentors of these Artes, haue done nothing of themselues certaine, whereupon thou mayst attaine to the [3])

[1]) Th. 200. [2]) practitioners] practioners. [3]) Th. 201.

true prognosticating or presaging of things concerning the heauens, or of the influence of the Planets: for if by chance some one Mathematician or Astronomer hath left behinde him any thing worthy of memorie: they haue so blinded it with Ænigmaticall wordes, blinde Characters, and such obscure figures; that it is vnpossible for an earthly man to attaine vnto the knowledge therof, without the ayde of some Spirit, or els the special gift of God; for such are the hidden works of God from men: yet doe we Spirits that flie and fleete in all Elements, knowe such, *and* there is nothing to be done, or by the Heauens pretended, but we know [1]) it, except onely the day of Dome. Wherefore (FAUSTUS) learne of me, I will teach thee the course and recourse of ♃. ♄. ♂. ☉. ♀. ☿ and ☾. the cause of winter and summer, the exaltation and declination of the Sunne, the eclipse of the Moone, the distance and height of the Poles, and euery fixed Starre, the nature and operation of the elements, fire, ayre, water, and earth, and all that is contained in them, yea herein there is nothing hidden from me, but onely the fift essence, which once thou hadst FAUSTUS at liberty, but now FAUSTUS thou hast lost it past recouery: wherfore leauing that which wil not be againe had, learne now of me to make thunder, lightening, hayle, snow, and raine: the cloudes to rent, the earth and craggie rockes to shake and split in sunder, the Seas to swell, and rore, and ouer-run their markes. Knowest not thou that the deeper the Sunne shines, the hotter he pearces: so, the more thy Arte is famous whilest thou art here, the greater shall be thy name when thou art [2]) gone. Knowest not thou that the earth is frozen cold and dry; the water running, colde

[1]) 22, C 4 v°. [2]) Th. 202.

and moyst; the ayre flying, hote and moist; the fire consuming, hote and drie? Yea FAUSTUS, so must thy heart bee enflamed lik the fire to mount on high: learne, FAUSTUS, to flie like my selfe, as swift as thought from one kingdome to another, to sit at princes tables, to eate their daintiest fare, to haue thy pleasure of their fayre Ladies, wiues, and concubines, to vse their iewels, and costly robes as things belonging to thee, and not vnto them: learne of mee, FAUSTUS, to runne through wals, doores, and gates of stone and yron, to creepe into the earth like a worme, to swimme in the water like a fish, to flie in the ayre like a bird, and to liue and nourish thy selfe in the fire like a Salamander; so shalt thou be famous, renowmed, far-spoken of, and extolled for thy skill: going on kniues, not hurting thy feete; carying fire in thy bosome, and not burning thy shirt; seeing through the heauens as through a Christall, wherein is placed the Planets, with all the rest of the presaging Comets, the whole circuite of the worlde from the East to the West, North and South: there shalt thou know, FAUSTUS, wherefore the fiery spheare aboue 5 and the signes of the Zodiack doth not burne *and* consume the whole face of the earth, being hindered by placing the two moyst elements between them, the ayrie cloudes and the wauering waues of water: yea, FAUSTUS, I will learne thee the secrets of nature, what the causes that the Sun in summer being at the highest, giueth all his heate downewards on the earth; and being in winter at the lowest, giueth all his heate [1]) vpward into the heauens: that the snow should be of so great vertue, as the honie; and the Lady SATURNIA ♓ in OCCULTO, more hotter then the Sun in MANIFESTO. Come on [2])

[1]) Th. 203. [2]) 23, D 1.

my FAUSTUS, I will make thée as perfect in these things as my selfe, I will learne thee to goe inuisible, to finde out the mines of golde and siluer, the fodines of precious stones, as the Carbuncle, the Diamond, Saphir, Emerald, Rubie, Topas, Iacinct, Granat, Iaspis, Amathist, vse all these at thy pleasure, take thy hearts desire: thy time FAUSTUS weareth away, then why wilt thou not take thy pleasure of the worlde? Come vp, we wil goe visite Kings at their owne courtes, and at their most sumptuous banquets be their guests, if willingly they inuite vs not, then perforce wee will serue our owne turne with their best meate and daintiest wine: Agreed quoth FAUSTUS; but let mee pause a while vpon this thou hast euen now declared vnto me.

How Doctor Faustus fell into despaire with himselfe: for hauing put foorth a question vnto his Spirit, they fell at variance, whereupon the whole route of diuels appeared vnto him, threatning him sharply. Chap. 19.

DOctor FAUSTUS reuoluing with himselfe the spéeches of his Spirit, he became so wofull and sorrowfull in his cogitations, that he thought himselfe already frying in the hottest flames of hell, and lying in his muse, sodainely there appeared vnto him his Spirit, demaunding what thing so griued and troubled his conscience, whereat Doctor [1]) FAUSTUS gaue no answere: yet the Spirite very earnestly lay vpon him to know the cause; and if it were possible, he would finde remedie for his griefe, and ease him of his sorrowes. To whome FAUSTUS answered, I haue taken thée vnto mée as a seruant to doe mee seruice, and thy seruice

[1]) Th. 204.

will be very deare vnto me; yet I cannot haue any diligence of thee farther than thou list thy selfe, neither doost thou in any thing as it becommeth thée. The spirit replied, my FAUSTUS, thou knowest that I was neuer against thy commaundements as yet, but readie to serue and resolue thy questions, although I am not bound vnto thee in such respects as concerne the hurt of our kingdome, yet was I alwaies willing to answere thée, and so I am still: therefore my FAUSTUS say on boldly, what is thy will and pleasure? At which words, the spirit stole away the heart of FAUSTUS, who spake in this sorte, MEPHOSTOPHILES, tell me how and after what sorte God made the world, and all the creatures in them, and why man was made after the Image of God?

The spirit hearing this, answered, FAUSTUS thou knowest that all this is in vaine for thee to aske, I knowe that thou art sory for that thou hast done, but it auaileth thee not, for I will teare thee in thousands of pee*ces*, [1]) if thou change not thine opinions, and hereat hee vanished away. Whereat FAUSTUS al sorrowful for that he had put forth such a question, fel to weeping and to howling bitterly, not for his sinnes towards God, but for that the Diuel was departed from him so sodainely, and in such a rage. And being in this perplexitie, hee was sodainely taken in such an extreame [2]) cold, as if he should haue frozen in the place where he sate, in which, the greatest Diuel in hell appeared vnto him, with certaine of his hideous and infernal companie in the most ougliest shapes that it was possible to think vpon, and trauersing the chamber round about where FAUSTUS sate, FAUSTUS thought to himselfe, now are they come for me though

[1]) 24, D 1 v°. [2]) Th. 205.

my time bee not come, and that because I haue asked such questions of my seruant MEPHOSTOPHILES: at whose cogitations, the chiefest Diuel which was his Lord, vnto whom he gaue his soule, that was LUCIFER, spake in this sorte: FAUSTUS, I haue seene thy thoughtes, which are not as thou hast vowed vnto me, by vertue of this letter, and shewed him the Obligation that hee had written with his owne blood, wherefore I am come to visite thee and to shewe thee some of our hellish pastimes, in hope that will drawe and confirme thy minde a little more stedfast vnto vs. Content quoth FAUSTUS, goe too, let mee see what pastime you can make. At which words, the great Diuell in his likenes sate him downe by FAUSTUS, commanding the rest of the Diuels to appeare in their forme, as if they were in hel: first entred BELIAL in forme of a Beare, with curled black haire to the ground, his eares standing vpright: within the eare was as red as blood, out of which issued flames of fire, his teeth were a foote at least long, as white as snowe, with a tayle three elles long (at the least) hauing two wings, one behinde each arme, and thus one after another they appeared to FAUSTUS in forme as they were in hell. LUCIFER himselfe sate in manner of a [1]) man, all hairie, but of a browne colour like a Squirrell, curled, and his tayle turning vpwards on his back as the Squirrels vse, I thinke hee could cracke nuts too like a Squirrel. After him came BEELZEBUB in curled hayre of hors flesh colour, his head like the head of a Bull, with a mightie payre of hornes, and two long eares downe to the grounde, and two winges on his backe, with pricking stinges like thornes: out of his wings issued flames of fire, his tayle was like a Cowe. Then came ASTAROTH

[1]) Th. 206.

in forme of a worme, going vpright on his taile; he had no feete, but a tayle like a slowe-worme: vnder his chappes grew two shorte hands, and his back was cole blacke, his belly thick in the middle, and yellow like golde, hauing many bristles on his backe like a Hedgehog. After him came CHAMAGOSTA, being white and gray mixed, ex*ceeding* [1]) curled and hayrie: hee had a head like the head of an Asse, the tayle like a Cat, and Cleaes like an Oxe, lacking nothing of an ell broade. Then came ANOBIS; this Diuell had a head like a Dog, white and black hayre in shape of a Hogge, sauing that he had but two feete, one vnder his throate, the other at his tayle: he was foure elles long, with hanging eares like a Blood-hound. After him came DYTHYCAN, he was a short theefe in forme of a Feasant, with shining feathers, and foure feete: his neck was greene, his bodie red, and his feete blacke. The last was called BRACHUS, with foure shorte feete like an Hedgehog, yellow and greene: the vpper side of his bodie was browne, and the bellie like blewe flames of fire; the tayle redde, like the tayle of a Monkey. The rest of the Diuels were in forme of [2]) vnsensible beasts, as Swine, Harts, Beares, Woolues, Apes, Buffes, Goates, Antelopes, Elephants, Dragons, Horsses, Asses, Lions, Cats, Snakes, Toades, and all manner of vgly odious Serpents and Wormes: yet came in such sorte, that euery one at his entrie into the Hall, made their reuerence vnto LUCIFER, and so tooke their places, standing in order as they came, vntill they had filled the whole Hall: wherewith sodainely fell a most horrible thunder-clap, that the house shooke as though it would haue fallen to the ground, vpon which euerie monster had a muck-fork in his hande, holding them

[1]) 25, D 2. [2]) Th. 207.

towards FAUSTUS as though they would haue runne a tilt at him: which when FAUSTUS perceiued, hee thought vpon the words of MEPHOSTOPHILES, when he tolde him how the soules in hell were tormented, being cast from Diuel to Diuel vpon muckforkes, he thought verely to haue been tormented there of them in like sort. But LUCIFER perceiuing his thought, spake to him, my FAUSTUS, how likest thou this crewe of mine? Quoth FAUSTUS, why came you not in another manner of shape? LUCIFER replied, wee cannot chaunge our hellish forme, we haue shewed ourselues heere, as we are there; yet can we blind mens eyes in such sort, that when we will we repayre vnto them, as if we were men or Angels of light, although our dwelling bee in darknesse. Then said FAUSTUS, I like not so many of you together, whereupon LUCIFER commaunded them to depart, except seauen of the principall, forthwith they presently vanished, which FAUSTUS perceiuing, hee was somewhat better comforted, and spake to LUCIFER, where is my seruant MEPHOSTOPHILES, let me see [1]) if hee can doe the like, wherevpon came a fierce Dragon, flying and spitting fire round about the house, and comming towards LUCIFER, made reuerence, and then changed himself to *the* forme of a Frier, saying, Faustus, what wilt thou? Saith FAUSTUS, I will that thou teach me to transforme my selfe in like sort [2]) as thou and the rest haue done: then LUCIFER put forth his Pawe, and gaue FAUSTUS a booke, saying holde, doe what thou wilt, which hee looking vpon, straight waies changed himselfe into a Hog, then into a Worme, then into a Dragon, and finding this for his purpose, it liked him well. Quoth he to LUCIFER, and how commeth it that all these filthy formes are

[1]) Th. 208. [2]) 26, D 2 v°.

in the world? LUCIFER answered, they are ordained of God as plagues vnto men, and so shalt thou be plagued (quoth he) whereupon, came Scorpions, Waspes, Emits, Bees, and Gnattes, which fell to stinging and biting him, and all the whole house was filled with a most horrible stinking fogge, in so much, that FAUSTUS sawe nothing, but still was tormented; wherefore hee cried for helpe saying, MEPHOSTOPHILES my faithfull seruant where art thou, helpe, helpe I pray thee: hereat his Spirite answered nothing, but LUCIFER himself said, ho ho ho FAUSTUS, how likest thou the creation of the worlde, and in continent it was cleare againe, and the Diuels and all the filthy Cattell were vanished, onely FAUSTUS was left alone; seeing nothing, but hearing the sweetest musick that euer he heard before, at which he was so rauished with delight, that he forgat the feares hee was in before: and it repented him that he had seene no more of their pastime.

How [1]) Doctor Faustus desired to see hell, and of the maner how hee was vsed therein. Chap. 20.

DOctor FAUSTUS bethinking how his time went away, and how he had spent eight yeares thereof, he ment to spend the rest to his better contentment, intending quite to forget any such motions as might offend the Diuell any more: wherefore on a time he called his spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES, and said vnto him, bring thou hither vnto mee thy Lord LUCIFER, or BELIAL: he brought him (notwithstanding) one that was called BEELZEBUB, the which asked FAUSTUS his pleasure. Quoth FAUSTUS, I would knowe of thee if I may see Hell and take a view thereof? That thou shalt (said the diuell) and at midnight I will fetch thee. Well,

[1]) Th. 209.

night being come, Doctor FAUSTUS awaited very diligently for the comming of the Diuell to fetch him, and thinking that hee tarried all too long, he went to the window, where hee pulled open a cazement, and looking into the Element, hee sawe a cloude in the North more black, darke and obscure, than all the rest of the Sky, from whence the winde blew most horrible right into FAUSTUS his chamber, filled the whole house with smoake, that FAUSTUS was almost smothered: hereat fell an exceeding thunderclap, and withall came a great rugged black Beare [1]), all curled, *and* vpon his backe a chayre of beaten golde, and spake to FAUSTUS, saying, sit vp and away [2]) with me: and Doctor FAUSTUS that had so long abode the smoake, wisht rather to be in hell than there, got on the Diuell, and so they went together. But marke how the Diuell blinded him, and made him beleeue that he carried him into hell, for he caried him into the ayre, where FAUSTUS fell into a sound sleepe, as if hee had sate in a warme water or bath: at last they came to a place which burneth continually with flashing flames of fire and brimstone, whereout issued an exceeding mighty clap of thunder, with so horrible a noyse, that FAUSTUS awaked, but the Diuell went forth on his way and caried FAUSTUS therinto, yet notwithstanding, howsoeuer it burnt, Doctor FAUSTUS felt no more heate, than as it were the glimps of the Sunne in May: there heard he all manner of musicke to welcome him, but sawe none playing on them; it pleased him well, but he durst not aske, for hee was forbidden it before. To meet the Diuel *and* the guest that came with him, came three other ougly Diuels, the which ran back againe before the Beare to make

[1]) 27, D 3. [2]) Th. 210.

them way, against whome there came running an exceeding great Hart, which would haue thrust FAUSTUS out of his chayre, but being defended by the other three Diuels, the Hart was put to the repulse: thence going on their way FAUSTUS looked, and beholde there was nothing but Snakes, and all manner of venemous beastes about him, which were exceeding great, vnto the which Snakes came many Storks, and swallowed vp all the whole multitude of Snakes, that they left not one: which when FAUSTUS sawe, he marueiled greatly: but proceeding further on their hellish voyage, there came [1]) forth of a hollow cliffe an exceeding great flying Bull, the which with such a force hit FAUSTUS his chayre with his head and hornes, that he turned FAUSTUS and his Beare ouer and ouer, so that the Beare vanished away, whereat FAUSTUS began to crie: oh, woe is mee that euer I came here: for hee thought there to haue been beguiled of the Diuel, and to make his ende before his time appointed or conditioned of the Diuel: but shortly came vnto him a monstrous Ape, bidding FAUSTUS bee of good cheare, and said, get vpon me; all the fire in hel seemed to FAUSTUS to haue been put out, wherevpon followed a monstrous thick fogge, that hee sawe nothing, but shortly it seemed to him to waxe cleare, where he saw two great Dragons fastned to a waggon, into the which the Ape ascended and set FAUSTUS therein; foorth flewe the Dragons into an exceeding darke cloude, where FAUSTUS saw neither Dragon nor Chariot wherein he sat, and such were the cries of tormented soules, with mightie thunder-claps and flashing light*nings* [2]) about his eares, that poore FAUSTUS shooke for feare. Upon this came they to a water, stinking and filthie, thick

[1]) Th. 211. [2]) 28, D 3 v°.

like mudde, into the which ran the Dragons, sinking vnder with waggon and all; but FAUSTUS felt no water but as it were a small mist, sauing that the waues beate so sore vpon him, that hee saw nothing vnder and ouer him but only water, in the which he lost his Dragons, Ape, and waggon; and sinking yet deeper and deeper, hee came at last as it were vpon an high Rock, where the waters parted and left him thereon: but when the water was gone [1]), it seemed to him hee should there haue ended his life, for he saw no way but death: the Rocke was as high from the bottome as Heauen is from the earth: there sate he, seeing nor hearing any man, and looked euer vpon the Rocke; at length hee saw a little hole, out of the which issued fire; thought he, how shall I now doe? I am forsaken of the Diuels, and they that brought mee hither, here must I either fall to the bottome, or burne in the fire, or sit still in despaire: with that in his madnesse he gaue a leape into the fierie hole, saying: holde you infernall Hagges, take here this sacrifice as my last ende; the which I iustly haue deserued: vpon this he was entred, and finding himselfe as yet vnburned or touched of the fire, he was the better appayed, but there was so great a noyse as he neuer heard the like before, it passed all the thunder that euer he had heard; *and* comming down further to the bottome of the Rocke, he sawe a fire, wherein were many worthie and noble personages, as Emperours, Kings, Dukes and Lords, and many thousands more of tormented soules, at the edge of which fire ran a most pleasant, cleare, and coole water to beholde, into the which many tormented soules sprang out of the fire to coole themselues; but being so freezing cold, they were constrained

[1]) Th. 212.

to returne againe into the fire, and thus wearied themselues and spent their endles torments out of one labyrinth into another, one while in heate, another while in colde: but FAUSTUS standing thus all this while gazing on them that were thus tormented, hee sawe one leaping out of the fire and scriching horriblie, whome he thought to haue knowne, wherefore he would faine haue spoken vnto him, but remembring [1]) that hee was forbidden, hee refrained speaking. Then this Diuel that brought him in, came to him againe in likenes of a Beare, with the chayre on his back, and bad him sit vp, for it was time to depart: so FAUSTUS got vp, and the Diuel caried him out into the ayre, where he had so sweete musick that hee fell asleepe by the way. His boy CHRISTOPHER being all this while at home, and missing his master so long, thought his master would haue taried and dwelt with the Diuell for euer: but whilest his boy was in these *cogitations* [2]), his master came home, for the Diuel brought him home fast asleepe as he sate in his chayre, and so he threw him on his bed, where (being thus left of the Diuel) he lay vntil day. When hee awaked, hee was amazed, like a man that had been in a darke dungeon; musing with himselfe if it were true or false that he had seene hel, or whether he was blinded or not: but he rather perswaded himself that he had been there than otherwise, because he had seene such wonderful things: wherefore he most carefully tooke pen and incke, and wrote those thinges in order as hee had seene: the which writing was afterwards found by his boy in his studie; which afterwards was published to the whole citie of WITTENBERG in open print, for example to all Christians.

[1]) Th. 213. [2]) 29, D 4.

How [1]) Doctor Faustus was carried through the ayre vp to the heauens to see the world, and how the Skie and Planets ruled: after the which he wrote one letter to his friend of the same to Liptzig, how he went about the world in eight daies. Chap. 21.

THis letter was found by a freeman and Citizen of WITTENBERG, written with his own hande, and sent to his friend at LIPTZIG a Phisition, named IOUE VICTORI, the contents of which were as followeth.

Amongst other things (my louing friend and brother) I remember yet the former friendship had together, when wee were schoolefellowes and students in the Uniuersitie at WITTENBERG, whereas you first studied Phisicke, Astronomie, Astrologie, Geometrie, and Cosmographie; I to the contrarie (you know) studied Diuinitie: notwithstanding now in any of your owne studies I am seene (I am perswaded) further then your selfe: for sithence I began I haue neuer erred, for (might I speake it without affecting my owne praise) my Kalendars and other practises haue not onely the commendations of the common sorte, but also of the chiefest Lordes and Nobles of this our Dutch Nation: because (which is chiefly to be noted) I write and presaged of matters to come, which all accorde and fall out so right, as if they had been alreadie seene before. And for that (my beloued VICTORI) you write to know my voyage which I made into [2]) the Heauens, the which (as you certifie me you haue had some suspition of, although you partly perswaded your selfe, that it is a thing vnpossible) no matter for that, it is as it is, and let it be as it will, once it was done, in such maner as now according vnto your request I giue you here to vnderstand.

[1]) Th. 214. [2]) Th. 215.

I being once laide on my bed, and could not sleepe for thinking on my [1]) Kalender and practise, I marueiled with my selfe how it were possible that the Firmament should bee knowne and so largely written of men, or whether they write true or false, by their owne opinions, or supposition, or by due obseruations and true course of the heauens. Beholde, being in these my muses, sodainly I heard a great noyse, in so much that I thought my house would haue been blowne downe, so that all my doores and chestes flewe open, whereat I was not a little astonied, for withall I heard a groning voyce which said, get vp, the desire of thy heart, minde, and thought shalt thou see: at the which I answered, what my heart desireth, that would I faine see, and to make proofe, if I shall see I will away with thee. Why then (quoth hee) looke out at thy windowe, there commeth a messenger for thee, that did I, and beholde, there stoode a Waggon, with two Dragons before it to drawe the same, and all the Waggon was of a light burning fire, and for that the Moone shone, I was the willinger at that time to depart: but the voyce spake againe, sit vp and let vs away: I will, said I, goe with thee, but vppon this condition, that I may aske after all things that I see, heare, or thinke on: the voyce answered, I am content for this time. Hereupon [2]) I got me into the Waggon, so that the Dragons caried me vpright into *the* ayre. The Waggon had also foure wheels the which ratled so, and made such a noyse as if we had been all this while running on the stones: and round about vs flew out flames of fier, and the higher that I came, the more the earth seemed to be darkened, so that me thought I came out of a dungeon, and looking downe

[1]) 30, D 4 v°. [2]) Th. 216.

from Heauen, beholde, MEPHOSTOPHILES my Spirit and seruant was behinde me, and when he perceiued that I saw him, he came and sate by mee, to whome I said, I pray thee MEPHOSTOPHILES whether shall I goe now? Let not that trouble thy minde, said hee, and yet they caried vs higher vp. And now will I tell thee good friend and schoole-fellow, what things I haue seene and prooued; for on the Tewsday went I out, and on Tewsday seuen-nights following I came home againe, that is, eight dayes, in which time I slept not, no not one winke came in mine eyes, and we went inuisible of any man: and as the daye began to appeare, after our first nights iorney, I saide to my Spirite MEPHOSTOPHILES, I pray thee how farre haue wee now ridden, I am sure thou knowest: for me thinkes that we are ridden exceeding farre, the Worlde seemeth so little: MEPHOSTOPHILES answered mee, my FAUSTUS beleeue mee, that from the place from whence thou camst, vnto this place where wee are now, is already 47. leagues right in height, and as the day increased, I looked downe vpon the Worlde, there [1]) saw I many kingdomes and prouinces, likewise the whole world, ASIA, EUROPA and AFRICA, I had a sight of: and [2]) being so high, quoth I to my Spirit, tell me now how these kingdomes lye, and what they are called, the which he denied not, saying, see this on our left hand is HUNGARIA, this is also PRUSSIA on our left hand, and POLAND, MUSCOUIA, TARTASCELESIA, BOHEMIA, SAXONY: and here on our right hand, SPAINE, PORTUGAL, FRANCE, ENGLAND, and SCOTLAND: then right out before vs lie the kingdoms of PERSIA, INDIA, ARABIA, the King of ALCHAR, and the great CHAM: nowe are we come to WITTENBERG, and are right ouer the towne

[1]) 31, E 1. [2]) Th. 217.

of WEIM in AUSTRIA, and ere long will we be at CONSTANTINOPLE, TRIPOLIE, and IERUSALEM, and after will we pearce the frozen Zone, and shortly touch the Horizon, and the Zenith of WITTENBERG. There looked I on the OCEAN Sea, and beheld a great many of ships *and* Gallies ready to the battaile, one against another: and thus I spent my iourney, now cast I my eies here, now there, toward South, North, East, and West, I haue béen in one place where it rained and hailed, and in another where the Sun shone excellent fayre, and so I thinke that I saw the most things in and about the world, with great admiration that in one place it rained, and in an other hayle and snow, on this side the Sunne shone bright, some hils couered with snow neuer consuming, other were so hot that grasse and trees were burned and consumed therewith. Then looked I vp to the heauens, and behold, they went so swift, that I thought they would haue sprong in thousands. Likewise it was so cleare and so hot, that I could not long gaze into it, it so dimmed my sight: *and* had not my Spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES [1]) couered me as it were with a shadowing cloude, I had been burnt with the extreame heat thereof, for the Skie the which we beholde here when we looke vp from the earth, is so fast and thicke as a wal, cleare and shining bright as a Christal, in the which is placed the Sunne, which casteth foorth his rayes or beames ouer the vniuersall worlde, to the vttermost confines of the earth. But we thinke that the Sun is very little: no, it is al together as big as the world. Indeed the body substantiall is but little in compasse, but the rayes or streame that it casteth forth, by reason of the thing wherein it is placed, maketh him to extend

[1]) Th. 218.

and shew himselfe ouer the whole world: and we thinke that the Sunne runneth his course, and that the heauens stand still: no, it is the heauens that moue his course, and the Sun abideth perpetually in his place, he is permanent, *and* fixed in his place, *and* although we see him beginning to ascend in the Orient or East, at the highest in the Meridian or South, setting in the Occident or West, yet is hee at the [1]) lowest in Septentrio or North, and yet he moueth not. It is the axle of the heauens that moueth the whole firmament, being a Chaos or confused thing, and for that proofe, I will shew thee this example, like as thou seest a bubble made of water and sope blowne forth of a quill, is in forme of a confused masse or Chaos, *and* being in this forme, is moued at pleasure of the wind, which runneth round about that Chaos, *and* moueth him also round: euen so is the whole firmament or Chaos, wherein are placed the sun, and the rest of the Planets turned and [2]) caried at the pleasure of the Spirit of God, which is wind. Yea Christian Reader, to the glory of God, and for the profite of thy soule, I wil open vnto thee the diuine opinion touching the ruling of this confused Chaos, farre more than any rude Germane Author, being possessed with the diuell, was able to vtter; and to prooue some of my sentence before to be true, looke into GENESIS vnto the workes of God, at the creation of the world, there shalt thou finde, that the Spirit of God moued vpon the waters before heauen and earth were made. Marke how he made it, and howe by his word euery element tooke his place: these were not his workes, but his words; for all the words he vsed before, he concluded afterwards in one worke,

[1]) 32, E 1 v°. [2]) Th. 219.

which was in making man: marke reader with patience for thy soules health, see into all that was done by the word and worke of God, light and darkenes was, the firmament stoode, and their great ☉ *and* little light ☽ in it: the moyst waters were in one place, the earth was dry, *and* euery element brought foorth according to the word of God: now followeth his workes he made man like his owne image, how? out of the earth? The earth wil shape no image without water, there was one of the elements. But all this while where was winde? all elements were at the word of God, man was made, and in a forme by the worke of God, yet moued not that worke, before God breathed the Spirit of life into his nostrils, and made him a liuing soule, here was the first wind and Spirit of God out of his owne mouth, which wee haue likewise from the same seede which was onely planted [1]) by God in ADAM, which winde, breath, or spirit, when he had receiued, hee was liuing *and* moouing on earth, for it was ordayned of God for his habitation, but the heauens are the habitation of the Lord: and like as I shewed before of the bubble or confused Chaos made of water and sope, through the wind and breath of man is turned round, and carried with euery wind; euen so the firmament wherein the Sun and the rest of the Planets are fixed, moued, turned, and carried with the winde, breath, or Spirit of God, for the heauens and firmament are moueable as the Chaos, but the sun is fixed in the firmament. And farther my good schoolefellow [2]), I was thus nigh the heauens, where me thought euery Planet was but as halfe the earth, and vnder the firmament ruled the Spirits in the ayre, and as I came downe I looked vpon the worlde *and*

[1]) Th. 220. [2]) 33, E 2.

the heauens, and me thought that the earth was inclosed in comparison within the firmament, as the yolke of an egge within the white, and me thought that the whole length of the earth was not a span long, and the water was as if it had been twise as broad and long as the earth, euen thus at the eight dayes end came I home againe, *and* fell a sleepe, and so I continued sleeping three dayes and three nights together: *and* the first houre that I waked, I fell fresh againe to my Kalender, and haue made them in right ample maner as you know, and to satisfie your request, for that you writ vnto me, I haue in consideration of our olde friendship had at the Uniuersitie of WITTENBERG, declared vnto you my heauenly voyage, wishing no worse vnto you, than vnto my selfe, that [1]) is, that your minde were as mine in all respects. Dixi.

Doctor Faustus the Astrologian.

How Doctor Faustus made his iourney thorough the principal and most famous lands in the world. Chap. 22.

DOctor FAUSTUS hauing ouer-runne fifteen yeers of his appointed time, he tooke vpon him a iourney, with ful pretence to see the whole world: and calling his spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES vnto him, he sayd: thou knowest that thou art bound vnto me vpon conditions, to performe and fulfill my desire in all thengs, wherfore my pretence is to visite the whole face of the earth visible *and* inuisible when it pleaseth me: wherfore, I enioyne and command thée to the same. Whereupon MEPHOSTOPHILES answered, I am ready my Lord at thy command *and* foorthwith the Spirit changed

[1]) Th. 221.

himselfe into the likenes of a flying horse, saying, FAUSTUS sit vp, I am ready. Doctor FAUSTUS loftily sate vpon him, *and* forward they went: FAUSTUS came thorough many a land *and* Prouince; as PANNONIA, AUSTRIA, GERMANIA, BOHEMIA, SLESIA, SAXONY, MISSENE, DURING, FRANCKLANDT, SHAWBLANDT, BEYERLANDT, STIRIA, CARINTHIA, POLAND, LITAW, LIEFLAND, PRUSSIA, DENMARKE, MUSCOUIA, TARTARIA, TURKIE, PERSIA, CATHAI, ALEXANDRIA, BARBARIA, GINNIE, PERU, the strayghts of MAGELANES, INDIA, all about the frozen ZONE, and TERRA INCOGNITA, NOUA HISPANIOLA, the Isles of TERZERA, MEDERI, S. MICHAELS, the [1]) CANARIES, and the TENORRIFOCIE, into SPAINE, the MAYNE LAND, PORTUGALL, ITALIE, CAMPANIA, the Kingdome of NAPLES, the Isles of SICILIA, MALTA, MAIORIA, MINORIA, to the Knights of the RHODES, CANDIE, or CREETE, [2]) CIPRUS, CORINTH, SWITZERLAND, FRANCE, FREESLAND, WESTPHALIA, ZELAND, HOLLAND, BRABANT, and all the 17. Prouinces in NETHERLAND, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, all AMERICA, and ISLAND, the out Isles of SCOTLAND, the ORCHADES, NORWAY, the Bishoprick of BREAME, and so home agayne: all these Kingdomes, Prouinces and Countries he passed in 25. dayes, in which time he saw very little that delighted his minde: wherefore he tooke a little rest at home, and burning in desire to see more at large, and to beholde the secrets of each kingdome, he set forward again on his iourney vpon his swift horse MEPHOSTOPHILES, and came to TREIR, for that he chiefly desired to see this towne, and the monuments thereof; but there he saw not many wonders, except one fayre Pallace that belonged vnto the Bishop, and also a mighty large Castle that was built of bricke, with three walles and three great

[1]) Th. 222. [2]) 34, E 2 v°.

trenches, so strong, that it was impossible for any princes power to win it; then he saw a Church, wherein was buried SIMEON, and the Bishop POPO: their Tombes are of most sumptuous large Marble stone, closed and ioyned together with great bars of yron: from whence he departed to PARIS, where hee liked well the Academie; and what place or Kingdome soeuer fell in his minde, the same he visited. He came from PARIS to MENTZ, where the riuer of MAYNE fals into the RHINE; notwithstanding he [1]) taried not long there, but went to CAMPANIA in the Kingdome of NEAPOLIS, in which he saw an innumerable [2]) sort of Cloysters, Nunneries, and Churches, great and high houses of stone, the streetes fayre and large, and straight foorth from one end of the towne to the other as a line, and al the pauement of the Citie was of brick, and the more it rayned in the towne, the fayrer the streetes were; there saw he the Tombe of Virgil; *and* the high way that hee cutte through that mighty hill of stone in one night, the whole length of an English mile: then he saw the number of Gallies, and Argozies that lay there at the Citie head, the Windmil that stood in the water, the Castle in the water, and the houses aboue the water where vnder the Gallies might ride most safely from raine or winde; then he saw the Castle on the hil ouer the towne, and many monuments within: also the hil called VESUVIUS, whereon groweth all the Greekish wine, and most pleasant sweet Oliues. From thence he came to VENICE, whereas he wondered not a little to see a Citie so famously built standing in the Sea: where, through euery streete the water ranne in such largenes, that great Ships and Barks might passe from one streete

[1]) Th. 223. [2]) innumerable] innmerable.

to another, hauing yet a way on both sides the water, whereon men and horse might passe; he maruailed also howe it was possible for so much victual to be found in the towne and so good cheape, considering that [1]) for a whole league off nothing grew neere the same. He wondred not a little at the fayrenes of Saint MARKES place, and the sumptuous Church standing therein called Saint MARKES; how all the pauement was set with [2]) coloured stones, and all the Roode or loft of the Church double gilded ouer. Leauing this, he came to PADOA, beholding the maner of their Academie, which is called the mother or nurse of Christendome, there he heard the Doctors, and saw the most monuments in the towne, entred his name into the Uniuersitie of the Germane nation, and wrote himselfe Doctor FAUSTUS the vnsatiable Speculator: then saw he the worthiest monument in the world for a Church, named S. ANTHONIES Cloyster, which for the pinacles thereof, and the contriuing of the Church, hath not the like in Christendome. This towne is fenced about with three mighty walles of stone and earth, betwixt the which runneth goodly ditches of water: twise euery 24. houres passeth boates betwixt PADOA and VENICE with passengers, as they doe here betwixt LONDON and GRAUESEND, and euen so far they differ in distance: FAUSTUS beheld likewise the Counsaile house *and* the Castle with no small wonder. Well, forward he went to ROME, which lay, *and* doth yet lie, on the riuer TYBRIS, the which deuideth the Citie in two parts: ouer the riuer are foure great stone bridges, and vpon the one bridge called PONTE S. ANGELO is the Castle of S. ANGELO, wherein are so many great cast peeces as there are

[1]) 35, E 3. [2]) Th. 224.

dayes in a yeare, *and* such Pieces that will shoote seuen bullets off with one fire, to this Castle commeth a priuie vault from the Church and Pallace of Saint PETER, through the which the Pope (if any danger be) passeth from his Pallace to the Castle for safegard; the Citie hath eleuen gates, and a hill called VATICINIUM, [1]) whereon S. PETERS Church is built: in that Church the holie Fathers will heare no confession, without the penitent bring mony in his hand. Adioyning to this Church, is the CAMPO SANTO, the which CAROLUS MAGNUS [2]) built, where euery day thirteen Pilgrims haue their dinners serued of the best: that is to say, Christ and his twelue Apostles. Hard by this he visited the Church yard of S. PETERS, where he saw the PYRAMIDE that IULIUS CÆSAR brought out of AFRICA; it stood in FAUSTUS his time leaning against the Church wall of Saint PETERS, but now PAPA SIXTUS hath erected it in the middle of S. PETERS Church yard; it is 24. fathom long and at the lower end sixe fathom foure square, and so forth smaller vpwards, on the top is a Crucifixe of beaten golde, the stone standeth on foure Lyons of brasse. Then he visited the seuen Churches of ROME, that were S. PETERS, S. PAULS, S. SEBASTIANS, S. IOHN LATERAN, S. LAURENCE, S. MARY MAGDALEN, and S. MARIE MAIORA: then went he without [3]) the towne, where he saw the conduits of water that runne leuell through hill and dale, bringing water into the town fifteen Italian miles off: other monuments he saw, too many to recite, but amongst the rest he was desirous to see the Popes Pallace, and his maner of seruice at his table, wherefore he and his Spirit made themselues inuisible, and came into the Popes Court, and priuie chamber where

[1]) Th. 225. [2]) Magnus] Maguus. [3]) 36, E 3 v°.

he was, there saw he many seruants attendant on his holines, with many a flattering Sycophant carrying of his meate, and there hee marked the Pope and the manner of his seruice, [1]) which hee seeing to bee so vnmeasurable and sumptuous; fie (quoth FAUSTUS) why had not the Diuel made a Pope of me? FAUSTUS saw notwithstanding in that place those that were like to himselfe, proud, stout, wilfull, gluttons, drunkards, whoremongers, breakers of wedlocke, and followers of all manner of vngodly exercises: wherefore he said to his Spirit, I thought that I had been alone a hogge, or porke of the diuels, but he must beare with me yet a little longer, for these hogs of ROME are already fatned, and fitted to make his roste-meate, the Diuel might doe well nowe to spit them all and haue them to the fire, and let him summon the Nunnes to turne the spits: for as none must confesse the Nunne but the Frier, so none should turne the rosting Frier but the Nunne. Thus continued FAUSTUS three dayes in the Popes Pallace, and yet had no lust to his meate, but stood still in the Popes chamber, and saw euery thing whatsoeuer it was: on a time the Pope would haue a feast prepared for the Cardinall of PAUIA, and for his first welcome the Cardinall was bidden to dinner: and as he sate at meate, the Pope would euer be blessing and crossing ouer his mouth; FAUSTUS could suffer it no longer, but vp with his fist and smote the Pope on the face, and withall he laughed that the whole house might heare him, yet none of them sawe him nor knew where he was: the Pope perswaded his company that it was a damned soule, commanding a Masse presently to be said for his deliuerie out of Purgatory, which was done: the Pope sate still at

[1]) Th. 226.

meate, but when the latter messe came in to the Popes boord, Doctor FAUSTUS [1]) laid hands thereon saying; this is mine: *and* so he took both dish *and* meate *and* fled vnto the Capitol or Campadolia, calling his spirit vnto him and said: come let vs be merry, for thou must fetch me some wine, *and* the cup that the Pope drinkes of, *and* here vpon MONTE CAUAL will wee make good cheare in spight of the Pope *and* al his fat abbie lubbers. His spirit hearing this, departed towards the Popes chamber, where he found them yet sitting and quaffing: wherefore he tooke from before the Pope the fairest peece of plate or drinking goblet, *and* a flaggon of wine, *and* brought it [2]) to FAUSTUS; but when the Pope and the rest of his crue perceiued they were robbed, and knew not after what sort, they perswaded themselues that it was the damned soule that before had vexed the Pope so, *and* that smote him on the face, wherefore he sent commandement through al the whole Citie of ROME, that they should say Masse in euery Church, and ring al the bels for to lay the walking Spirit, *and* to curse him with Bel, Booke, and Candle, that so inuisiblie had misused the Popes holinesse, with the Cardinall of PAUIA, and the rest of their company: but FAUSTUS notwithstanding made good cheare with *that* which he had beguiled *the* pope of, and in the middest of the order of Saint BARNARDS bare footed Friers, as they were going on Procession through the market place, called CAMPA DE FIORE, he let fall his plate dishes and cup, and withall for a farwell he made such a thunder-clap and a storme of raine, as though Heauen and earth should haue met together, and so he left ROME [3]), and came to MILLAIN in ITALIE, neere the Alpes or borders of SWITZERLAND,

[1]) Th. 227. [2]) 37, E 4. [3]) Th. 228.

where hee praysed much to his Spirit the pleasantnesse of the place, the Citie being founded in so braue a plaine, by the which ranne most pleasant riuers on euery side of the same, hauing besides within the compasse or circuit of seuen miles, seuen small Seas: he sawe also therein many fayre Pallaces *and* goodly buildings, the Dukes Pallace, and the mighty strong Castle, which is in maner halfe the bignes of the towne. Moreouer, it liked him well to see the Hospitall of Saint MARYES, with diuers other things. He did nothing there worthy of memorie, but hee departed backe agayne towards BOLOGNIA, and from thence to FLORENCE, where hee was well pleased to see the pleasant walke of Merchants, the goodly vaults of the citie, for that almost the whole City is vaulted, *and* the houses themselues are built outwardly, in such sort that the people may go vnder them as vnder a vault: then hee perused the sumptuous Church in the Dukes Castle called NOSTRA DONNA, our Ladies Church, in which he saw many monuments, as a Marble doore most huge to looke vpon: the gate of the Castle was Bell mettall, wherein are grauen the holy Patriarkes, with Christ and his twelue Apostles, and diuers other histories out of the olde and new Testament. Then went he to SENA, where he highly praysed the church and Hospital of SANTA MARIA FORMOSA, with the goodly buildings [1]), and especially the fayrenesse and greatnesse of the Citie, and beautifull women. Then came he to LYONS in FRANCE, where hee marked the scituation of the Citie, which lay betweene [2]) two hilles, inuironed with two waters: one worthy monument in the citie pleased him wel, that was the great Church with the Image therin; he commended *the*

[1]) buildings] buidings. [2]) Th. 229.

Citie [1]) highly for the great resort that it had vnto it of strangers. From thence he went to CULLIN, which lieth vpon the Riuer of RHINE, wherein he saw one of the auncientest monuments of the worlde, the which was the Tombe of the three Kings that came by the Angel of God, *and* their knowledge they had in the starre, to worship Christ: which when FAUSTUS saw, he spake in this manner. Ah, alas good men how haue you erred and lost your way, you should haue gone to PALESTINA and BETHELEM in IUDEA, how came you hither? or belike after your death you were throwne into MARE MEDITERRANEUM about TRIPOLIS in SYRIA; and so you fleeted out of the Straights of GIBLATERRA into the Ocean Sea, and so into the bay of PORTUGAL; *and* not finding any rest you were driuen alongst the coast of GALICIA, BISKAY, and FRANCE, and into the narrow Seas, then from thence into MARE GERMANICUM, and so I think taken vp about the towne of DORT in HOLLAND, you were brought to CULLIN to bee buried: or else I think you came more easily with a whirlewind ouer the Alpes, and being throwne into the Riuer of RHINE, it conuayed you to this place, where you are kept as a monument? There sawe he the Church of S. VRSULA, where remaines a monument of the 1000. Virgins: it pleased him also to see the beauty of the women. Not farre from CULLIN lyeth the towne of ACH, where he saw the gorgeous Temple that the Emperour CAROLUS QUARTUS built of Marble [2]) stone for a remembrance of him, to the end that all his successors should there be crowned. From CULLIN and ACH, he went to GEUF, a Citie in SAUOY, lying neere SWITZERLAND: it is a towne of great trafficke, the Lorde thereof is a Bishop, whose Wine-celler FAUSTUS, and

[1]) 38, E 4 v°. [2]) Th. 230.

his Spirit visited for the loue of his good wine. From thence he went to STRASBURG, where he beheld the fayrest steeple that euer he had seene in his life before, for on each side therof he might see through it, euen from the couering of the Minister to the top of the Pinacle, and it is named one of the wonders of the worlde: wherefore he demaunded why it was called STRASBURG: his Spirit answered, because it hath so many high wayes comming to it on euery side, for STRAS in Dutch is a high way, and hereof came the name, yea (sayd MEPHOSTOPHILES) the Church which thou so wonderest at, hath more reuenues belonging to it, then the twelue Dukes of SLESIA are worth, for there pertaine vnto this Church 55. Townes, and 463. Villages besides many houses in the Towne. From hence went FAUSTUS to BASILE in SWITZERLAND, whereas the Riuer of RHINE runneth thorough the towne, parting the same as the Riuer of THAMES doth LONDON: in this towne of BASILE he saw many rich Monuments, the towne walled with brick, and round about without it goeth a great trench: no [1]) Church pleased him but the Iesuites Church, which was so sumptuouslie builded, and beset full of Alabaster pillers. FAUSTUS demanded of his Spirite, how it tooke the name of BASYL: his Spirite made answere and saide, that before this Citie was founded, there vsed a BASILISCUS, a kinde of Serpent, this Serpent killed as many men, women [2]), and children, as it tooke a sight of: but there was a Knight that made himselfe a couer of Christall to come ouer his head, and so downe to the ground, and being first couered with a blacke cloth, ouer that he put the Christall, and so boldlie went to see the BASILISCUS, and finding the place where he haunted, he expected

[1]) 39, F 1. [2]) Th. 231.

his comming, euen before the mouth of her caue: where standing a while, the BASYLIKE came forth, who, when shee sawe her owne venemous shadowe in the Christall, shee split in a thousand peeces; wherefore the Knight was richlie rewarded of the Emperour: after the which the Knight founded this Towne vpon the place where he had slaine the Serpent, and gaue it the name of BASYL, in remembrance of his deede.

From BASYL FAUSTUS went to COSTUITZ in SWEITZ, at the head of the RHINE, where is a most sumptuous Bridge, that goeth ouer the RHINE, euen from the gates of the Towne vnto the other side of the streame: at the head of the Riuer of RHINE, is a small Sea, called of the SWITZERS the black Sea, twentie thousand paces long, and fiftie hundred paces broad. The towne COSTUITZ tooke the name of this; the Emperour gaue it to a Clowne for expounding of his riddle, wherefore the Clowne named the Towne COSTUITZ, that is in English, cost nothing. From COSTUITZ hee came to VLME, where hee sawe the sumptuous Towne-house built by two and fiftie of the ancient Senators of the Citie, it tooke the name of VLMA, for that the whole land thereabout are full of Elmes: but FAUSTUS minding to depart from thence, his Spirite saide vnto him: FAUSTUS [1]) thinke on the towne as thou wilt, it hath three Dukedomes belonging to it, the which they haue bought with readie monie. From VLME, he came to WARTZBURG the chiefest towne in FRANKELANDT, wherein the Bishop al togethe keepeth his Court, through the which Towne passeth the Riuer of MAYNE that runnes into the RHINE: thereabout groweth strong and pleasant wine, tho which FAUSTUS wel prooued. The Castle standeth on a hill on the North side of the Towne, at the

[1]) Th. 232.

foote whereof runneth the Riuer: this Towne is full of beggerlie Fryers, Nunnes, Priestes, and Iesuites: for there are fiue sortes of begging Friers, besides three Cloysters of Nunnes. At the foote of the Castle stands a Church, in the which there is an Alter, where are ingrauen all the foure Elements, and all the orders and degrees in Heauen, that any man [1]) of vnderstanding whosoeuer that hath a sight thereof, will say that it is the artificiallest thing that euer he beheld. From thence he went to NORENBERG, whither as he went by the waie, his Spirite enformed him that the Towne was named of CLAUDIUS TIBERIUS the Sonne of NERO the Tyrant. In the Towne are two famous Cathedrall Churches, the one called Saint SABOLT, the other Saint LAURENCE; in which Church hangeth al the reliques of CAROLUS MAGNUS, that is his cloake, his hose and doublet, his sworde and Crowne, his Scepter, and his Apple. It hath a very gorgious gilden Conduit in the market of Saint LAURENCE, in which Conduit, is the speare that thrust our Sauiour into the side, and a peece of the holy Crosse; the wall is called the fayre wall of NORENBERG, and hath *528.* streates, *160.* wells [2]), foure great, and two small clockes, sixe great gates, and two small doores, eleuen stone bridges, twelue small hills, ten appoynted market places, thirteene common hothouses, ten Churches, within the Towne are thirtie wheeles of watermills; it hath *132.* tall ships, two mightie Towne walls of hewen stone and earth, with very deepe trenches. The walls haue *180.* Towers about them, and foure faire platformes, ten Apothecaries, ten Doctors of the common lawe, foureteene Doctors of Phisicke. From NORENBERG, hee went to AUSPURG, where

[1]) 40, F 1 v°. [2]) Th. 233.

at the breake of the day, he demaunded of his Spirit wherevpon the Towne tooke his name: this Towne (saith he) hath had many names, when it was first built, it was called VINDELICA: secondly, it was called ZIZARIA, the yron bridge: lastly by the Emperour OCTAUIUS AUGUSTUS, it was called AUGUSTA, and by corruption of language the GERMANES haue named it AUSPURG. Now for because that FAUSTUS had been there before, he departed without visiting their monuments to RAUENSPURG, where his Spirite certified him that the Citie had had seuen names, the first TYBERIA, the second QUADRATIS, the third HYASPALIS, the fourth REGINOPOLIS, the fift IMBRIPOLIS, the sixt RATISBONA, lastly RAUENSPURG. The scituation of the Citie pleased FAUSTUS well, also the strong and sumptuous buildings: by the walls thereof runneth the Riuer of DANUBIA, in Dutch called DONOW, into the which not farre from the compasse of the Citie, falleth nerehand threescore other small Riuers and fresh waters. FAUSTUS also liked the sumptuous stone bridge ouer the same water, with the Church standing [1]) thereon, the which was founded *1115.* the name whereof, is called S. REMEDIAN: in this towne FAUSTUS went into the celler of an Inholder, and let out all the Wine and Beere that was in his Celler. After the which feat he returned vnto MENTZ in BAUARIA, a right princely [2]) Towne, the Towne appeared as if it were newe, with great streates therein, both of breadth and length: from MENTZ to SALTZBURG, where the Bishop is alwaies resident: here sawe he all the commodities that were possible to be seene, for at the hill he sawe the forme of ABEL made in Christall, an huge thing to looke vpon, that euery yeare groweth bigger and

[1]) Th. 234. [2]) 41, F 2.

bigger, by reason of the freezing colde. From hence, hee went to VIENNA, in AUSTRIA: this towne is of so great antiquitie, that it is not possible to finde the like: in this towne (said the Spirite) is more Wine then water, for all vnder the towne are wells, the which are filled euery yeare with wine, and all the water that they haue, runneth by the towne, that is the Riuer DANUBIA. From hence, hee went vnto PRAGE, the chiefe Citie in BOHEMIA, this is deuided into thrée partes, that is, olde PRAGE, new PRAGE, and little PRAGE. Little PRAGE is the place where the Emperours Court is placed vpon an exceeding high mountaine: there is a Castle, wherein are two fayre Churches, in the one he found a monument, which might well haue been a mirror to himselfe, and that was the Sepulchre of a notable Coniurer, which by his Magick had so inchanted his Sepulchre, that who so euer set foote thereon, should be sure neuer to dye in their beds. From the Castell he came downe, and went ouer the Bridge. This Bridge [1]) hath twentie and foure Arches. In the middle of this Bridge stands a very fayre monument, being a Crosse builded of stone, and most artificially carued. From thence, he came into the olde PRAGE, the which is separated from the new Prage, with an exceeding deepe ditch, and round about inclosed with a wall of Bricke. Vnto this is adioyning the Iewes Towne, wherein are thirteene thousand men, women, and Children, all Iewes. There he viewed the Colledge and the Garden, where all manner of sauage Beasts are kept; and from thence, he fet a compasse rounde about the three townes, whereat he wondred greatly, to see so mighty a Citie to stand all within the walles. From PRAGE, hee flewe

[1]) Th. 235.

into the ayre and bethought himselfe what hee might doe, or which way to take, so hee looked round about, and beholde, he had espied a passing faire City which lay not farre from PRAGE, about some foure *and* twentie miles, and that was BRESLAW in SCLESIA; into which when he was entred, it seemed to him that hee had been in Paradise, so neate and cleane was the streates, and so sumptuous was their buildings. In this Citie he sawe not many wonders, except the Brasen Virgin that standeth on a Bridge ouer the water, *and* vnder *the* which standeth a mil like a powder mil, which Virgin is made to do execution vpon those disobedient town borne children *that* be so wilde, *that* their parents cannot bridle [1]) them; which when any such are found with some hainous offence, turning to the shame of their parents and kindred, they are brought to kisse this Virgin, which openeth her armes, the person then to bee executed, kisseth her, then doth she close [2]) her armes together with such violence, that she crusheth out the breath of the person, breaketh his bulke, and so dieth: but being dead, she openeth her armes againe, and letteth the partie fall into the Mil, where he is stamped in smal morsels, which the water carrieth away, so that not any parte of him is found againe. From BRESLAW he went toward CRACOUIA, in the Kingdome of POLONIA, where he beheld the ACADEMIE, the which pleased him wonderful well. In this Citie the King most commonly holdeth his Court at a Castel, in which Castell are many famous monuments. There is a most sumptuous Church in the same, in which standeth a siluer alter gilded, and set with rich stones, and ouer it is a conueiance full of all maner siluer ornaments belonging to the Masse. In the Church

[1]) 42, F 2 v°. [2]) Th. 236.

hangeth the iawe bones of an huge Dragon that kept the Rocke before the Castel was edified thereon. It is full of all maner munition, and hath alwaies victual for three yeare to serue *2000.* men. Through the towne runneth a riuer called the VISTULA or WISSEL, where ouer is a faire woodden bridge. This water deuideth the towne and CASMERE, in this CASMERE dwelleth the Iewes being a small walled towne by themselues, to the number of *25000.* men, women, and Children. Within one mile of the towne there is a salte mine, where they finde stones of pure salte of a *1000.* pound, or *900.* pound, or more in waight, and that in great quantitie. This salte is as black as the NEWCASTLE coales when it comes out of the mines, but being beaten to powder, it is as white as snowe. The like they haue [1]) foure mile from thence, at a towne called BUCHNIA. From thence, FAUSTUS went to SANDETZ, the Captaine thereof was called DON SPIKET IORDAN, in this towne are many monuments, as the tombe or sepulchre of Christ, in as ample maner as that is at IERUSALEM, at the proper costs of a Gentleman that went thrice to IERUSALEM from that place, and returned againe. Not far from that towne is a new towne, wherein is a Nunrie of the order of Saint DIOCLESIAN, into which order may none come, except they be Gentlewomen, and well formed and faire to looke vpon, the which pleased FAUSTUS well: but hauing a desire to trauaile farther, and to see more wonders, mounting vp towards the East, ouer many lands and prouinces, as into HUNGARIA, TRANSILUANIA, SHEDE, INGRATZ, SARDINIA, and so into CONSTANTINOPLE, where the Turkish Emperor kept his Court. This Citie was surnamed by

[1]) Th. 237.

CONSTANTINE the founder thereof, being builded of very faire stone. In the same the [1]) great Turke hath three faire Pallaces, the wals are strong, the pinnacles are very huge, and the streetes large: but this liked not FAUSTUS, that one man might haue so many wiues as he would. The Sea runneth hard by the Citie, the wall hath eleuen Gates: FAUSTUS abode there a certaine time to see the manner of the Turkish Emperours seruice at his table, where hee saw his royall seruice to bee such, that hee thought if all the Christian Princes should banquet together, and euery one adorne the feast to the vttermost, they were not able to compare with the Turke for his table, and the rest of his Countrey seruice, wherefore it so spighted FAUSTUS, that [2]) hee vowed to bee reuenged of him, for his pompe he thought was more fit for himselfe: wherefore as the Turke sate and eate, FAUSTUS shewed him a little apish play: for rounde about the priuie Chamber, he sent foorth flashing flames of fire, in so much, that the whole company forsooke their meate and fled, except onely the great Turke himselfe, him FAUSTUS had charmed in such sorte, that hee could neither rise nor fall, neither could any man pull him vp. With this was the Hall so light, as if the Sunne had shined in the house, then came FAUSTUS in forme of a Pope to the great Turke, saying, all haile Emperour, now art thou honoured that I so worthily appeare vnto thee as thy MAHUMET was wont to doe, herevpon he vanished, and forthwith it so thundred, that the whole Pallace shooke: the Turke greatly merueiled what this should bee that so vexed him, and was perswaded by his chiefest counsailers, that it was MAHUMET his Prophet, the which had so

[1]) 43, F 3. [2]) Th. 238.

appeared vnto them, wherevpon the Turke commaunded them to fal downe on their knees, and to giue him thankes for doeing them so great honor, as to shew himselfe vnto them; but the next day FAUSTUS went into the Castell where hee kept his Wiues and Concubines, in the which Castel might no man vpon paine of death come, except those that were appointed by the great Turke to doo them seruice, and they were all gelded. [1]) Which when FAUSTUS perceiued, he said to his Spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES, how likest thou this sport, are not these faire Ladies greatly to be pitied, that thus consume their youth at the pleasure of one onely man? Why [2]) (quoth the Spirit) maiest not thou instead of the Emperor, imbrace his fairest Ladies, doe what thy heart desireth herein, and I will abide thee, and what thou wishest, thou shalt haue it performed: wherefore FAUSTUS (being before this counsaile apt enough to put such matters in practize) caused a great fogge to bee round about the Castell, both within and without, and he himselfe appeared amongst the Ladies in all things as they vse to paint their MAHUMET, at which sight, the Ladies fell on their knees, and worshipped [3]) him, then FAUSTUS tooke the fairest by the hand, and led her into a chamber, where after his maner hee fell to dalliance, and thus he continued a whole day and night: and when hee had delighted himselfe sufficiently with her, hee put her away, and made his spirite bring him another, so likewise hee kept with her *24.* houres play, causing his spirit to fetch him most dainty fare, and so hee passed away sixe daies, hauing each day his pleasure of a sundry Lady, and that of the fairest, all which time, the fog was so thick, and so stinking, that they within the

[1]) gelded.] gelded, [2]) Th. 239. [3]) 44, F 3 v°.

house thought they had been in hell, for the time, and they without wondred thereat, in such sort, that they went to their praiers calling on their God MAHUMET, and worshipping of his Image. Wherfore the sixt day FAUSTUS exalted himselfe in the ayre, like to a Pope, in the sight of the great Turke and his people, and hee had no sooner departed the Castell, but the fogge vanished away, whence presently the Turke sent for his Wiues and Concubines, demanding of them if they knew the cause [1]) why the Castell was beset with a mist so long? they said, that it was the God MAHUMET himselfe that caused it, and how he was in the Castell personally full sixe daies, and for more certaintie, he hath lien with sixe of vs these sixe nights one after another. Wherefore the Turke hearing this fell on his knees, and gaue MAHUMET thanks, desiring him to forgiue him for being offended with his visiting his Castel and wiues those sixe dayes: but the Turke commanded that those whome MAHUMET had laine by, should bee most carefully looked vnto, perswading himselfe (and so did the whole people that knewe of it) that out of their MAHUMET should be raised a mighty generation, but first he demaunded of the sixe Ladies if MAHUMET had had actuall copulation with them, according as earthly men haue, yea my Lorde quoth one, as if you had been there your selfe, you could not haue mended it, for hee lay with vs starke naked, kissed and colled vs, and so delighted me, *that* for my part, I would hee came two or three times a week to serue me in such sort againe. From hence, FAUSTUS went to ALKAR, the which before time was called CHAIRAM, or MEMPHIS, in this Citie the Egiptian Souldane holdeth his Court. From hence the riuer

[1]) Th. 240.

NILUS hath his first head and spring, it is the greatest fresh-water riuer that is in the whole world, and alwaies when the Sunne is in CANCER, it ouerfloweth the whole land of ÆGYPT: then hee returned againe towards the North-east, and to the towne of OFEN and SABATZ in HUNGARIA. This OFEN is the chiefest Citie in HUNGARIA, and standeth in a fertile soyle, wherein groweth most excellent [1]) wine, and not farre from the Towne there is a wel, called ZIPZAR, the water whereof changeth yron into [2]) Copper: here are mines of gold and siluer, and all maner of mettall, we GERMAINS call this towne OFEN, but in the HUNGARIAN speech it is START. In the towne standeth a very faire Castell, and very well fortified. From hence he went to AUSTRIA, and through SLESIA into SAXONY, vnto the townes of MAGDEBURG and LIPTZIG, and LUBECK. MAGDEBURG is a Bishoprick: in this Citie is one of the pitchers wherein Christ changed the water into wine at CANA in GALILE. At LIPTZIG nothing pleased FAUSTUS so well as the great vessell in the Castell made of wood, the which is bounde about with *24.* yron hoopes, and euery hoope waieth *200.* pound waight, they must goe vpon a ladder of *30.* steps high before they can looke into it: hee saw also the new church-yard, where it is walled, and standeth vpon a faire plaine, the yard is *200.* paces long, and round about in the inside of the wall, are goodly places seperated one from each other to see sepulchers in, which in the middle of the yard standeth very sumptuous: therein standeth a pulpit of white worke and golde. From hence hee came to LUBECK and HAMBURG, where he made no abode, but away againe to ERFORT in DURINGEN, where he visited the FRESKOLD, and from ERFORT hee went

[1]) Th. 241. [2]) 45, F 4.

home to WITTENBERG, when he had seene and visited many a strange place, being from home one yeare and a halfe, in which time he wrought more wonders than are here declared.

How [1]) Faustus had a sight of Paradise. Chap. 23.

AFter this, Doctor FAUSTUS set forth againe, visited these countries of SPAINE, PORTUGAL, FRANCE, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, DENMARK, SWEDEN, POLAND, MUSCOUY, INDIA, CATAIA, AFRICA, PERSIA, and lastly into BARBARIA amongst the BLACKE MORES, and in all his wandring he was desirous to visit the auncient monuments and mighty hils, amongst the rest beholding the high hill called the TRENO RIEFE, was desirous to rest vpon it: from thence hee went into the Isle of BRITTANY, wherein hee was greatly delighted to see the faire water and warme Bathes, the diuers sorts of mettall, with many pretious stones, and diuers other commodities the which FAUSTUS brought thence with him, hee was also at the ORCHADES behinde SCOTLAND, where hee saw the tree that bringeth forth fruite, that when it is ripe, openeth and falleth into the water, whereof ingendreth a certaine kinde of Fowle or Birde: these Islands are in number *23.* but *10.* of them are not habitable, the other *13.* are inhabited: from hence, he went to the hill of CAUCASUS, which is the highest in all that TROPICK, it lieth nere *the* borders of [2]) SCYTHIA, hereon FAUSTUS stoode and beheld many lands and kingdomes. FAUSTUS being on such an high hill, thought to looke ouer all the world and beyond, for he ment to see Paradise, but he durst not commune with his Spirit thereof: and being on the hill of CAUCASUS, hee

[1]) Th. 242. [2]) 46, F 4 v°.

sawe the whole lande of INDIA and SCYTHIA, and towards the East as hee looked [1]) he sawe a mightie cleare strike of fire comming from heauen vpon the earth, euen as it had béen one of the beames of the Sunne, he sawe in the valley foure mighty waters springing, one had his course towards INDIA, the second towards ÆGYPT, the third *and* fourth towards ARMENIA. When he saw these, he would needes knowe of his Spirit what waters they were, and from whence they came. His Spirite gaue him gently an answere, saying; it is Paradise that lieth so farre in the East, the garden that God himselfe hath planted with all maner of pleasure, and the firie streame that thou seest, is the walles or defence of the garden, but that cleare light that thou seest so farre off, is the Angell that hath the custodie thereof, with a fierie sworde: and although that thou thinkest thy selfe to bee hard by, thou hast yet farther thither from hence, then thou hast euer been: the water that thou seest deuided in foure partes, is the water that issueth out of the Well in the middle of Paradise. The first is called GANGES or PHISON, the second, GIHON or NILUS, the third TIGRIS, and the fourth EUPHRATES, also thou seest that hee standeth vnder LIBRA and ARIES right vp towards the ZENITH, and vpon this firie wall standeth the Angell MICHAEL with his flaming sword to keep the tree of life the which he hath in charge; but the Spirite said vnto FAUSTUS, neither thou, nor I, nor any after vs, yea all men whosoeuer are denied to visite it, or to come any nearer then we be.

[1]) Th. 243.

Of [1]) a certaine Comet that appeared in Germanie, and how Doctor Faustus was desired by certaine friends of his to knowe the meaning thereof. Chap. 24.

IN GERMANIE ouer the Towne of S. EIZLEBEN was seene a mightie great Comet, whereat the people wondered; but Doctor FAUSTUS being there, was asked of certaine of his friends his iudgement or opinion in the matter. Wherevpon hee answered, it falleth out often by the course and change of the Sunne and Moone, that the Sunne is vnder the earth, and the Moone aboue; but when the Moone draweth neere the change, then is the Sunne so strong that hee taketh away all the light of the Moone, in such sorte that he is as red as blood: and [2]) to the contrary, after they haue been together, the Moone taketh her light againe from him, and so increasing in light to the full, shee will be as red as the Sun was before, and changeth herselfe into diuers and sundry colours, of the which springeth a prodygious monster, or as you call it, a Comet, which is a figure or token appoynted of God as a forewarning of his displeasure: as at one time hee sendeth hunger, plague, sword, or such like: being all tokens of his iudgement: the which Comet commeth through the coniunction of the Sun *and* Moone begetting a monster, whose father is the Sunne, and whose mother is the Moone, ☉ and ☽.

[1]) Th. 244. [2]) 47, G 1.

A [1]) question put foorth to Doctor Faustus, concerning the Starres. Chap. 25.

THere was a learned man of the towne of HALBERSTAT, named N. V. W. inuited Doctor FAUSTUS to his table, but falling into communication before supper was ready, they looked out of the windowe, and seeing many starres in the firmament, this man being a Doctor of Phisick and a good Astrologian, sayd: Doctor FAUSTUS, I haue inuited you as my guest, hoping that you will take it in good part with me, and withall I request you to impart vnto me some of your experience in the Starres and Planets. And seeing a Starre fall, hee said: I pray you FAUSTUS, what is the condition, qualitie, or greatnes of the Starres in the firmament? FAUSTUS answered him: My friend and Brother, you see that the Starres that fal from heauen when they come on *the* earth they be very smal to our thinking as ca*n*dles, but being fixed in the firmament there are many as great as this Citie, some as great as a Prouince or Dukedome, other as great as the whole earth, other some farre greater then the earth: for the length *and* breadth of the heauens is greater than the earth twelue times, and from the height of the Heauens there is scarce any earth to be seene, yea the Planets in the heauens are some so great as this land, some so great as the whole Empire of ROME, some as TURKIE, yea one so great as the whole world.

[1]) Th. 245.

Howe [1]) Faustus was asked a question concerning the Spirites that vexe men. Chap. 26.

THat is most true (sayth hee to FAUSTUS) concerning the starres and planets: but I pray you in what kinde or maner doe the spirites vse or vexe men so little by day, and so greatly by night? Doctor FAUSTUS answered: because the spirits are by GOD forbidden the light, their dwelling is in darknesse, and the clearer the Sunne shineth, the further the Spirits haue their abiding from it, but in the night when it is darke, they haue their familiaritie and abiding neere vnto vs men. For although in the night we see not the Sunne, yet the brightnes thereof so lightneth the first mouing of the firmament as it doth *that* on earth in the day, by which reason we are able to see the stars and Planets in the night, euen so the rayes of the Sunne pearcing vpwards into the firmament, the Spirits abandon the place, and so come neere vs on earth in the darknes, filling our heads with heauy dreames and fond fantasies, with schriching and crying in many deformed shapes: as sometimes when men go forth without light, there falleth to them a feare, that their hayre standeth an end, so many start in their sleepe thinking there is a Spirit by him, gropeth or feeleth for him, going round about the house in his sleep, *and* many such like fantasies: and all this is for because that in the night the Spirits are more familiarly by vs than we are desirous of their company, and so they cary vs, blinding vs and plaguing vs more than we are able to perceiue.

[1]) 48, G 1 v°; Th. 246.

How [1]) Doctor Faustus was asked a question concerning the Starres that fall from Heauen. Chap. 27.

DOctor FAUSTUS being demanded the cause why the Starres fell from Heauen, he answered: that is but our opinion; for if one Starre fall, it is the great iudgement of God vpon vs, as aforewarning of some great thing to come: for when we thinke that a Star falleth, it is but as a sparke that issueth from a candle or a flame of fire, for if it were a substantiall thing, we should not so soone loose the sight of them as we doo. And likewise, if so be that we see as it were a streame of fire fall from the firmament, as oft it happeneth, yet are they no Starres, but as it were a flame of fire vanishing, but the Starres are substantiall, therefore are they firme and not falling: if there [2]) fall any, it is a signe of some great matter to come, as a scourge to a people or countrey, and then such Starre falling, the gates of heauen are opened, and the cloudes send foorth floods, or other plagues, to the dammage of the whole land and people.

How Faustus was asked a question as concerning thunder. Chap. 28.

IN the moneth of August, there was ouer WITTENBERG a mighty great lightning and thunder, and as Doctor FAUSTUS was [3]) iesting merily in the market place with certaine of his friends and companions being Phisitions, they desired him to tel them the cause of that weather. FAUSTUS answered: it hath beene com-

[1]) Th. 247. [2]) 49, G 2. [3]) Th. 248.

monly seene heretofore, that before a thunder-clap fell a showre of raine or a gale of winde, for commonly after a winde followeth a raine, and after a rayne a thunderclap: such things come to passe when the foure windes meete together in the heauens, the ayrie cloudes are by force beaten against the fixed chrystallin firmament, but when the ayrie cloudes meet with the firmament, they are congealed, and so strike *and* rush against the firmament as great peeces of yce when they meet on the water, the eccho thereof soundeth in our eares, and that we call thunder, which indeede is none other than you haue heard.

The third and last part, of Doctor Faustus his mery conceits, shewing after what sort he practised Nicromancie in the Courts of great Princes, and lastly of his fearfull and pitifull ende.

How the Emperour Carolus quintus requested of Faustus to see some of his cunning, whereunto he agreed. Chap. 29.

THe Emperour CAROLUS the fifth of that name was personally with the rest of his Nobles and gentlemen at the towne of INSZBRUCK where he kept his court, vnto [1]) the which also Doctor FAUSTUS resorted, and being there well knowne of diuers Nobles *and* gentlemen, he was inuited into the court to meat, euen in the presence of the Emperour: whom when the Emperour saw, hee looked earnestly on him, thinking

[1]) Th. 249.

him by his looks to be some wonderfull fellow, wherfore he asked one of his Nobles whom he should be: who answered that he was called Doctor FAUSTUS. Whereupon the Emperour held his peace vntill [1]) he had taken his repast, after which hee called vnto him FAUSTUS, into the priuie chamber, whither being come, he sayd vnto him: FAUSTUS, I haue heard much of thee, that thou art excellent in the black Arte, and none like thee in mine Empire, for men say that thou hast a familiar Spirit with thee *and* that thou canst do what thou list: it is therefore (saith the Emperour) my request of thee that thou let me see a proofe of thine experience, and I vowe vnto thee by the honour of mine Emperiall Crowne, none euill shall happen vnto thee for so dooing. Herevpon Doctor FAUSTUS answered his Maiestie, that vpon those conditions he was ready in any thing that he could, to doe his highnes commaundement in what seruice he would appoynt him. Wel, then heare what I say (quoth the Emperour.) Being once solitarie in my house, I called to mind mine elders and auncesters, how it was possible for them to attaine vnto so great a degree of authoritie, yea so high, that wee the successors of that line are neuer able to come neere. As for example, the great and mighty monarch of the worlde ALEXANDER MAGNUS, was such a lanterne *and* spectacle to all his successors, as the Cronicles makes mention [2]) of so great riches, conquering, and subduing so many kingdomes, the which I and those that follow me (I feare) shall neuer bee able to attaine vnto: wherefore, FAUSTUS, my hearty desire is that thou wouldst vouchsafe to let me see that ALEXANDER, and his Paramour, the which was praysed to be so fayre, and

[1]) 50, G 2 v°. [2]) Th. 250.

I pray thee shew me them in such sort that I may see their personages, shape, gesture *and* apparel, as they vsed in their life time, and that here before my face; to the ende that I may say I haue my long desire fulfilled, *and* to prayse thee to be a famous man in thine arte and experience. Doctor FAUSTUS answered: My most excellent Lord, I am ready to accomplish your request in all things, so farre foorth as I and my Spirit are able to performe: yet your Maiestie shall know, that their dead bodies are not able substantially to be brought before you, but such Spirits as haue seene ALEXANDER and his Paramour aliue, shall appeare vnto you in manner and forme as they both liued in their most florishing time: and herewith I hope to please your imperiall Maiestie. Then FAUSTUS went a little aside to speake to his Spirit, but he returned againe presently, saying: now if it please your Maiesty you shall see them, yet vpon this condition vnto you demaund no question of them, nor speake that them, which the Emperour agreed vnto. Wherewith Doctor FAUSTUS opened the priuy chamber doore, where presently entred the great and mighty Emperour ALEXANDER MAGNUS, in all things to looke vpon as if he had been a*liue*, [1]) in proportion a strong thick set man, of a middle stature, blacke hayre, [2]) and that both thick and curled head and beard, red cheekes, and a broade face, with eyes like a BASILISKE, hee had on a complet harnesse burnished and grauen exceeding rich to looke vpon; and so passing towards the Emperour CAROLUS, he made lowe and reuerent curtesie: whereat the Emperour CAROLUS would haue stoode vp to receiue and greete him with the like reuerence, but FAUSTUS tooke holde of him

[1]) 51, G 3. [2]) Th. 251.

and would not permit him to doe it. Shortly after ALEXANDER made humble reuerence and went out againe, and comming to the doore his Paramour met him, she comming in, she made the Emperour likewise reuerence, she was clothed in blew Ueluet, wrought and embrodered with pearle and golde, she was also excellent fayre like Milke *and* blood mixed, tall and slender, with a face round as an Apple, and thus shee passed certaine times vp and downe the house, which the Emperour marking, sayd to himselfe: now haue I seene two persons, which my heart hath long wished for to beholde, and sure it cannot otherwise be, sayd he to himselfe, but that the Spirits haue changed themselues into these formes, and haue not deceiued me, calling to his minde the woman that raysed the Prophet SAMUEL: and for that the Emperour would be the more satisfied in the matter, he thought, I haue heard say, that behinde her necke she had a great wart or wenne, wherefore he tooke FAUSTUS by the hand without any words, and went to see if it were also to be seen on her or not, but she perceiuing that he came to her, bowed downe her neck, where he saw a great wart, and hereupon shee vanished, leauing the Emperour and the rest well contented.

How [1]) Doctor Faustus in the sight of the Emperour coniured a payre of Harts hornes vpon a Knights head that slept out of a cazement. Chap. 30.

WHen Doctor FAUSTUS had accomplished the Emperours desire in all things as he was requested, he went foorth into a gallerie, and leaning ouer a rayle to looke into the priuie garden, he saw many

[1]) Th. 252.

of the Emperours Courtiers walking and talking together, and casting his eyes now this way, now that way, he espyed a Knight leaning out at a window of the great hall; who was fast asleepe (for in those dayes it was hote) but the person shall bee namelesse that slept, for that he was a Knight, although it was done to a [1]) little disgrace of the Gentleman: it pleased Doctor FAUSTUS, through the helpe of his Spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES, to firme vpon his head as hee slept, an huge payre of Harts hornes, and as the Knight awaked thinking to pul in his head, hee hit his hornes against the glasse that the panes therof flew about his eares. Think here how this good Gentleman was vexed, for he could neither get backward nor forward: which when the Emperour heard al the courtiers laugh, and came forth to see what was hapened, the Emperour also when he beheld the Knight with so fayre a head laughed heartily thereat, and was therewithall well pleased: at last FAUSTUS [2]) made him quite of his hornes agayne, but the Knight perceiued how they came, *etc.*

How [3]) the aboue mentioned Knight went about to be reuenged of Doctor Faustus. Chap. 31.

DOctor FAUSTUS tooke his leaue of the Emperour and the rest of the Courtiers, at whose departure they were sory, giuing him many rewards and gifts: but being a league and a halfe from the Citie he came into a Wood, where he beheld the Knight that hee had iested with at the Court with other in harnesse, mounted on fayre palfrayes, and running with full charge towards FAUSTUS, but he seeing their intent, ran towards the bushes, and before he came amongst

[1]) 52, G 3 v°. [2]) FAUSTUS] FAUSTUS, [3]) Th. 253.

the bushes he returned againe, running as it were to meet them that chased him, wherupon sodainly al the bushes were turned into horsemen, which also ran to incounter with the Knight *and* his company, *and* comming to them, they closed the Knight and the rest, *and* told them that they must pay their ransome before they departed. Whereupon the Knight seeing himselfe in such distresse, besought FAUSTUS to be good to them, which he denied not, but let them lose, yet he so charmed them, that euery one, Knight *and* other for the space of a whole moneth did weare a payre of Goates hornes on their browes, and euery Palfray a payre of Oxe hornes on their head: and this was their penance appoynted by FAUSTUS, *etc.*

How [1]) three young Dukes being together at Wittenberg to behold the Vniuersitie, requested Faustus to help them at a wish to the towne of Menchen in Bauaria, there to see the Duke of Bauaria his sonnes wedding. Chap. 32.

THree worthy young Dukes, the which are not here to bee named, but being students altogether at the Uniuersitie of WITTENBERG, met [2]) on a time altogether, where they fell to reasoning concerning the pompe and brauery that would be at the Citie of MENCHEN in BAUARIA, at the wedding of the Dukes Sonne, wishing themselues there but one halfe houre, to see the manner of their iollity: to whom one replied, saying to the other two Gentlemen, if it please you to giue mee the hearing, I will giue you good counsell that we may see the wedding, and be here againe to night, and this is my meaning; let vs send to Doctor

[1]) Th. 254. [2]) 53, G 4.

FAUSTUS, make him a present of some rare thing and so open our mindes vnto him, desiring him to assist vs in our enterprise, and assure ye he will not denie to fulfill our request. Hereupon they al concluded, sent for FAUSTUS, tolde him their minde, and gaue him a gift, and inuited him to a sumptuous banquet, wherewith FAUSTUS was well contented, and promised to further their iourney to the vttermost. And when the time was come that the Duke his sonne should be married, Doctor FAUSTUS called vnto him the three young Gentlemen into his house, commaunding them that they should put on [1]) their best apparell, and adorne themselues as richly as they could, he tooke off his owne great large cloke, went into a garden that was adioyning vnto his house, and set the three young Dukes on his cloke, and he himselfe sate in the middest, but hee gaue them in charge that in any wise they should not once open their mouthes to speak, or make answere to any man so soone as they were out, no not so much as if the Duke of BAUARIA or his Son should speake to them, or offer them courtesie, they should giue no word or answere agayne, to the which they all agreed. These conditions being made, Doctor FAUSTUS began to coniure, and on a sodayne arose a mightie winde, heauing vp the cloke, and so carried them away in the ayre, *and* in due time they came vnto MENCHEN to *the* Dukes Court, where being entred into the outmost court, the Marshall had espied them, who presently went to the Duke, shewing his Grace that all the Lords and gentlemen were already set at the table, notwithstanding, there were newly come three goodly Gentlemen with one seruant, the which stoode without in the court, wherefore the

[1]) Th. 255.

good old Duke came out vnto them, welcomming them, requiring what they were, *and* whence: but they made no answere at all, whereat the Duke wondred, thinking they were all foure dumbe; notwithstanding for his honor sake hee tooke them into his court, and feasted them. FAUSTUS notwithstanding spake to them, if any thing happen otherwise then wel, when I say, sit vp, then fal you al on the cloke, *and* good inough: wel, the water being brought, *and* that they must wash, one [1]) of the three had so much maners as to desire his [2]) friend to wash first, which when FAUSTUS heard, he said, sit vp, and all at once they got on the cloke, but he that spake fell off againe, the other two with Doctor FAUSTUS, were againe presently at WITTENBERG, but he that remayned, was taken and layde in Prison: wherefore the other two Gentlemen were very sorrowfull for their friend, but FAUSTUS comforted them, promising that on the morrow he should also be at WITTENBERG. Now all this while was this Duke taken in a great feare, and striken into an exceeding dump, wondring with himselfe that his hap was so hard to be left behinde, and not the rest, and now being locked *and* watched with so many keepers, there was also certaine of the guests that fell to reasoning with him to know what hee was, and also what the other were that were vanished away, but the poore prisoner thought with himselfe, if I open what they are, then it will be euill also with me: wherefore all this while he gaue no man any answere, so that he was there a whole day, and gaue no man a word. Wherefore the olde Duke gaue in charge, that the next morning they should racke him vntill he had confessed: which when the young Duke heard, hee began to sorrow and

[1]) Th. 256. [2]) 54, G 4 v°.

to say with himselfe, it may be that to morrowe, if Doctor FAUSTUS come not to ayde me, then shall I be racked and grieuously tormented, in so much that I shall bee constrayned by force to tell more than willingly I would doe: but he comforted himselfe with hope that his friends would intreat Doctor FAUSTUS about his deliuerance, as also it [1]) came to passe, for before it was day, Doctor FAUSTUS was by him, and he coniured them that watched him into such a heauy sleepe, that he with his charmes made open all the lockes in the prison, and therewithall brought the young Duke againe in safety to the rest of his fellowes and friends, where they presented FAUSTUS with a sumptuous gift, and so they departed the one from the other, *etc.*

How Doctor Faustus borrowed monie of a Iew, and layd his own legge to pawne for it. Chap. 33.

IT is a common prouerb in GERMANIE, that although a Coniurer haue all things at commaundement, the day will come that hee shall not be worth a pennie: so is it like to fall out with Doctor FAUSTUS, in promising the Diuel so largely: and as the Diuel is the author of lies, euen so hee led FAUSTUS his minde, in practising of things to deceiue the people and blinding them, wherein hee tooke his whole delight, thereby to bring himselfe to riches, yet notwithstanding in the ende he was [2]) neuer the richer. And although that during foure and twentie yeares of his time that the diuel set him, hee wanted nothing; yet was he best pleased when hee might deceiue any bodie: for out of the mightiest Potentates Courtes in all those

[1]) Th. 257. [2]) 55, H 1.

Countries, hee would send his Spirite to steale away their best cheare. And on a time being in his merriment where hee was banqueting with other Students in an Inne, whereunto resorted many Iewes, which when Doctor FAUSTUS perceiued, hee was minded to play [1]) some merrie iest to deceiue a Iew, desiring one of them to lend him some money for a time, the Iewe was content, and lent FAUSTUS threescore dollers for a moneth, which time being expired, the Iewe came for his money and interest, but Doctor FAUSTUS was neuer minded to pay the Iewe againe: at length the Iewe comming home to his house, and calling importunately for his money, Doctor FAUSTUS made him this answere: Iewe, I haue no money, nor know I how to pay thee, but notwithstanding, to the ende that thou maiest bee contented, I will cut off a lim of my bodie, bee it arme or leg, and the same shalt thou haue in pawne for thy money, yet with this condition, that when I shall pay thee thy money againe, then thou also giue mee my limme. The Iewe that was neuer friend to a Christian, thought with himself, this is a fellow right for my purpose, that will lay his limmes to pawne for money, hee was therewith very well content; wherefore Doctor FAUSTUS tooke a sawe, and therewith seemed to cut off his foote (being notwithstanding nothing so) well, he gaue it to the Iewe, yet vpon this condition, that when he got money to pay, the Iewe should deliuer him his leg, to the ende hee might set it on againe. The Iewe was with this matter very well pleased, tooke his leg and departed: and hauing farre home, he was somewhat wearie, and by the way hee thus bethought him, what helpeth mee a knaues leg, if I should carrie it

[1]) Th. 258.

home, it would stinck, and so infect my house, besides it is too hard a peece of worke to set it on againe, wherefore what an asse was FAUSTUS to lay so deare a pawne for so small a summe of money; and for my part, quoth the Iew to himselfe, [1]) this will neuer profit me any thing, and with these words he cast the leg away from him into a ditch. All this Doctor FAUSTUS knewe right wel, therefore within three daies after he sent for the Iewe to make him payment of his *60.* Dollers, the Iewe came, and Doctor FAUSTUS demaunded his pawne, there was his money readie for him: the Iewe answered, the pawne was not profitable or necessarie for any thing and he had cast it away: but FAUSTUS threatninglie replied, I will haue my leg [2]) againe, or else one of thine for it. The Iewe fell to intreating, promising him to giue him what money he would aske, if hee would not deale straightly with him, wherefore the Iewe was constrained to giue him *60.* Dollers more to be rid of him, and yet FAUSTUS had his leg on, for he had but blinded the Iewe.

How Doctor Faustus deceiued an Horse-courser. Chap. 34.

IN like manner hee serued an Horse-courser at a faire called PHEIFFRING, for Doctor FAUSTUS through his cunning had gotten an excellent fayre Horse, whereupon hee rid to the Fayre, where hee had many Chap-men that offered him money: lastly, he sold him for *40.* Dollers, willing him that bought him, that in any wise he should not ride him ouer any water, but the Horsecourser marueiled with himself that FAUSTUS bad him ride him ouer no water, (but quoth he) I will

[1]) Th. 259. [2]) 56, H 1 v°.

prooue, and forthwith hee rid him into the riuer, presently the horse vanished from vnder [1]) him, and he sate on a bundell of strawe, in so much that the man was almost drowned. The horsecourser knewe well where hee lay that had solde him his horse, wherefore he went angerly to his Inne, where hee found Doctor FAUSTUS fast a sleepe, and snorting on a bed, but the horsecourser could no longer forbeare him, tooke him by the leg and began to pull him off the bed, but he pulled him so, that he pulled his leg from his body, in so much that the Horse-courser fel down backwardes in the place, then began Doctor FAUSTUS to crie with an open throate, he hath murdered me. Hereat the Horse-courser was afraide, and gaue the flight, thinking none other with himselfe, but that hee had pulled his leg from his bodie; by this meanes Doctor FAUSTUS kept his money.

How Doctor Faustus eate a lode of Hay. Chap. 35.

DOctor FAUSTUS being in a Towne of GERMANIE called ZWICKAW, where hee was accompanied with many Doctors and Masters, and going foorth to walke after supper, they met with a Clowne that droue a loade of Hay. Good euen good fellowe said FAUSTUS to the Clowne, what shall I giue thee to let mee eate my bellie full of Hay? the Clowne thought with himselfe, what a mad [2]) man is this to eate Hay, thought he with himselfe, thou wilt not eate much, they agreed for three farthings he should eate as much as he could: wherefore Doctor FAUSTUS began to eat, and that so rauenously, that all the rest of his com-

[1]) Th. 260. [2]) 57, H 2.

pany fell a laughing, blinding so the poore clowne, that he was sory [1]) at his heart, for he seemed to haue eaten more than the halfe of his Hay, wherefore the clowne began to speake him faire, for feare he should haue eaten the other halfe also. FAUSTUS made as though he had had pitie on the Clowne, and went his way. When the Clowne 'came in place where he would be, he had his Hay againe as he had before, a full loade.

How Doctor Faustus serued the twelue Students. Chap. 36.

AT WITTENBERG before FAUSTUS his house, there was a quarrell betweene seuen Students, and fiue that came to part the rest, one part being stronger than the other. Wherefore FAUSTUS seeing them to bee ouermatched, coniured them all blinde, in so much that the one could not see the other, and yet hee so dealt with them, that they fought and smote at one another still, whereat all the beholders fell a laughing: and thus they continued blinde, beating one another, vntill the people parted them, and leade each one to his owne home: where being entred into their houses, they receiued their sight perfectly againe.

How Faustus serued the dronken Clownes. Chap. 37.

DOctor FAUSTUS went into an Inne, wherein were many tables full of Clownes, the which were tippling kan after kan of excellent wine, and to bee short they were all dronken, and as they sate, they so sung

[1]) Th. 261.

and hallowed, that [1]) one could not heare a man speake for them; this angred Doctor FAUSTUS; wherefore hee said to those that had called him in, marke my masters, I will shew you a merrie iest, the Clownes continuing still hallowing and singing, he so coniured them, that their mouthes stoode as wide open as it was possible for them to hold them, and neuer a one of them was able to close his mouth againe: by and by the noyse was gone, the Clownes notwithstanding looked earnestly one vpon another, and wist not what was [2]) happened; wherefore one by one they went out, and so soone as they came without, they were as well as euer they were: but none of them desired to goe in any more.

How Doctor Faustus solde fiue Swine for sixe Dollers a peece. Chap. 38.

DOctor FAUSTUS began another iest, hee made him readie fiue fat Swine, the which hee solde to one for sixe Dollers a peece, vpon this condition, that the Swine-driuer should not driue them into the water. Doctor FAUSTUS went home againe, and as the Swine had filed themselues in the mudde, the Swine-driuer droue them into a water, where presently they were changed into so many bundels of straw swimming vpright in the water: the buier looked wishly about him, and was sorrie in his heart, but he knewe not where to finde FAUSTUS, so he was content to let all goe, and to lose both money and Hogs.

[1]) Th. 262. [2]) 58, H 2 v°.

How [1]) Doctor Faustus played a merrie iest with the Duke of Anholt in his Court. Chap. 39.

DOctor FAUSTUS on a time came to the Duke of ANHOLT, the which welcomed him very courteously, this was in the moneth of Ianuary, where sitting at the table, he perceiued the Dutchesse to be with childe, and forbearing himselfe vntill the meate was taken from the table, and that they brought in the banquetting dishes, said Doctor FAUSTUS to the Dutchesse, Gracious Ladie, I haue alway heard, that the great bellied women doe alwaies long for some dainties, I beseech therefore your Grace hide not your mind from me, but tell me what you desire to eate, she answered him, Doctor FAUSTUS now truely I will not hide from you what my heart dooth most desire, namely, that if it were now Haruest, I would eate my bellie full of ripe Grapes, and other daintie fruite. Doctor FAUSTUS answered herevpon, Gracious Lady, this is a small thing for mee to doe, for I can doo more than this, wherefore he tooke a plate, and made open one of the casements of the windowe, holding it forth, where incontinent hee had his dish full of all maner of fruites, as red and white Grapes, Peares, and Apples, the which came from out of strange Countries, all these he presented the Dutchesse, saying: Madame, I pray [2]) you vouchsafe to taste of this daintie fruite, the which came from a farre Countrey, for there the Sommer is not yet ended. The Dutchesse thanked FAUSTUS highly, and she fell to her fruite with full appetite. The Duke of [3]) ANHOLT notwithstanding could not with-holde to aske FAUSTUS

[1]) Th. 263. [2]) 59, H 3. [3]) Th. 264.

with what reason there were such young fruite to be had at that time of the yeare? Doctor FAUSTUS tolde him, may it please your Grace to vnderstand, that the yere is deuided into two circles ouer the whole world, that when with vs it is Winter, in the contrary circle it is notwithstanding Sommer, for in INDIA and SABA there falleth or setteth the Sunne, so that it is so warme, that they haue twise a yeare fruite: and gracious Lorde, I haue a swift Spirit, the which can in the twinckling of an eye fulfill my desire in any thing, wherefore I sent him into those Countries, who hath brought this fruite as you see: whereat the Duke was in great admiration.

How Doctor Faustus through his Charmes made a great Castle in presence of the Duke of Anholt. Chap. 40.

DOctor FAUSTUS desired the Duke of ANHOLT to walke a little forth of the Court with him, wherefore they went both together into the field, where Doctor FAUSTUS through his skill had placed a mightie Castel: which when the Duke sawe, hee wondered thereat, so did the Dutchesse, and all the beholders, that on that hill, which was called the ROHUMBUEL, should on the sodaine bee so fayre a Castle. At last Doctor FAUSTUS desired the Duke and the Dutchesse to walke with him into the Castle, which they denied not. This Castle was so wonderfull strong, hauing about it a great and deepe trench of water, the which was full of Fish, and all maner of water-foule, as Swannes, Duckes, Geese, Bitters, and [1]) such like. About the wall was fiue stone dores and two other dores: also

[1]) Th. 265.

within was a great open court, wherein were inchaunted all maner of wilde beasts, especiallie such as were not to bee found in GERMANIE, as Apes, Beares, Buffes, Antelopes, and such like strange beasts. Furthermore, there were other maner of beasts, as Hart, Hind, and wilde Swine, Roe, and all maner of land foule that any man could thinke on, the which flewe from one tree to another. After all this, he set his guestes to the table, being the Duke and the Dutchesse with their traine, for hee had prouided them a most sumptuous feast, both of meate and all maner of drinks, for he set nine messe of meate vpon the boord at once, and al this must [1]) his WAGNER doe, place all things on the boord, the which was brought vnto him by the Spirit inuisiblie of all things that their heart could desire, as wild foule, and Venison, with all maner of daintie fish that could bee thought on, of Wine also great plentie, and of diuers sortes, as FRENCH wine, CULLIN wine, CRABATSHER wine, RHENISH wine, SPANISH wine, HUNGARIAN wine, WATZBURG wine, Malmesie, and Sacke: in the whole, there were an hundred kannes standing rounde about the house. This sumptuous banquet the Duke tooke thankfullie, and afterwards hee departed homewards, and to their thinking they had neither eaten nor drunke, so were they blinded the whilest that they were in the Castle: but as they were in their Pallace they looked towards the Castle, and behold it was all in a flame of fire, and all those that beheld it wondred to heare so great a noyse, as if it were great Ordinance should haue been shot off: and thus the Castle burned and consumed away [2]) cleane. Which done, Doctor FAUSTUS returned to the Duke, who gaue him great thankes for shewing

[1]) 60, H 3 v°. [2]) Th. 266.

them of so great courtesie, giuing him an hundred Dollers, and libertie to depart or vse his owne discretion therein.

How Doctor Faustus with his companie visited the Bishop of Saltzburg his Wine-seller. Chap. 41.

DOctor FAUSTUS hauing taken his leaue of the Duke, he went to WITTENBERG, neere about Shrouetide, and being in companie with certaine Students, Doctor FAUSTUS was himself the God BACCHUS, who hauing well feasted the Students before with daintie fare, after the manner of GERMANIE, where it is counted no feast except all the bidden guests be drunke, which Doctor FAUSTUS intending, said: Gentlemen and my guestes, will it please you to take a cuppe of wine with me in a place or seller whereunto I will bring you, and they all said willinglie wee will: which when Doctor FAUSTUS heard, hee tooke them foorth, set either of them vpon an hollie wand, and so were coniured into the Bishop of SALTZBURG his Seller, for there about grewe excellent pleasant Wine: there fell FAUSTUS and his companie to drinking and swilling, not of the worst but of the best, and as they were merrie in the Seller, came downe to drawe drinke the Bishops butler: which when hee perceiued so many persons there hee cried with a loud voyce, theeues theeues. This spited Doctor FAUSTUS wonderfullie, wherefore hee made euery one [1]) of his company to sit on [2]) their holly wand and so vanished away, and in parting Doctor FAUSTUS tooke the Butler by the haire of the head and carried him away with

[1]) 61, H 4. [2]) Th. 267.

them, vntill they came vnto a mightie high lopped tree, and on the top of that huge tree he set the Butler, where he remained in a most fearefull perplexitie, and Doctor FAUSTUS departed to his house, where they tooke their VALETE one of another, drinking the Wine the which they had stolne in great bottels of glasse out of the Bishops [1]) seller. The Butler that had held himselfe by the hand vpon the lopped tree all the night, was almost frozen with cold, espying the day, and seeing the tree of so huge great highnesse, thought with himselfe it is vnpossible to come off this tree without perill of death: at length he had espied certaine Clownes which were passing by, he cried for the loue of God helpe me downe: the Clownes seeing him so high, wondered what mad man would clime to so huge a tree, wherefore as a thing most miraculous, they caried tidings vnto the Bishop of SALTZBURG, then was there great running on euery side to see a man in a huge tree, and many deuises they practised to get him downe with ropes, and being demaunded by the Bishop how hee came there, he said, that he was brought thither by the haire of the head of certaine theeues that were robbing of the Wine-seller, but what they were he knew not, for (said he) they had faces like men, but they [2]) wrought like diuells.

How Doctor Faustus kept his Shrouetide. Chap. 42.

THere were seuen Students, and Masters that studied Diuinitie, IURIS PRUDENTIA, *and* MEDICINA, all these hauing consented [3]) were agreed to visite Doctor FAUSTUS, and so to celebrate Shrouetide with him:

[1]) Bishops] Bishps. [2]) they] the. [3]) Th. 268.

who being come to his house hee gaue them their welcome, for they were his deare friends, desiring them to sit downe, where hee serued them with a very good supper of Hennes, fish, and other rost, yet were they but slightly cheared: wherefore Doctor FAUSTUS comforted his guests, excusing himselfe that they stale vpon him so sodainely, that hee had not leisure to prouide for them so well as they were worthie, but my good friends (quoth he) according to the vse of our Countrie wee must drinke all this night, and so a draught of the best wine to bedward is commendable. For you know that in great Potentates Courts they vse as this night great feasting, the like will I doo [1]) for you: for I haue three great flagons of wine, the first is full of HUNGARIAN wine, containing eight gallons, the second of ITALIAN wine, containing seauen gallons, the third containing sixe gallons of SPANISH wine, all the which we will tipple out before it bee day, besides, wee haue fifteene dishes of meate, the which my Spirite MEPHOSTOPHILES hath fet so farre that it was cold before hee brought it, and they are all full of the daintiest things that ones heart can deuise, but (saith FAUSTUS) I must make them hot againe: and you may beleeue mee Gentlemen, that this is no blinding of you, whereas you thinke that it is no naturall foode, verely it is as good and as pleasant as euer you eate. And hauing ended his tale, he commanded his boy to lay the cloth, which done, he serued them with fifteene messe of meate, hauing three dishes to a messe, the which were of all maner of Venison, and other daintie wild [2]) foule, and for wine there was no lacke, as ITALIAN wine, HUNGARIAN wine, and SPANISH wine: and when they

[1]) 62, H 4 v°. [2]) Th. 269.

were all made drunke, and that they had almost eaten all their good cheare, they began to sing and to daunce vntill it was day, and then they departed each one to his owne habitation: at whose parting, Doctor FAUSTUS desired them to bee his guests againe the next day following.

How Doctor Faustus feasted his guests on the Ashwednesday. Chap. 43.

VPon Ashwednesday came vnto Doctor FAUSTUS his bidden guests the Students, whom hee feasted very royallie, in so much that they were all full and lustie, singing and daunsing as the night before: and when the high glasses and goblets were caroused one to another, Doctor FAUSTUS began to play them some pretie iestes, in so much that round about the hall was heard most pleasant musick, and that in sundrie places, in this corner a Lute, in another a Cornet, in another a Citterne, Gitterne, Clarigolds, Harpe, Horne pipe: in fine, all maner of musicke was heard there at that instant, whereat all the glasses and goblets, cuppes and pots, dishes, and all that stoode on the boord began to daunce: then Doctor FAUSTUS tooke ten stone pots, and [1]) set them downe on the floare, where presently they began to daunce and to smite one against the other that the shiuers flewe round about the whole house, whereat the whole companie fell a laughing. Then he began another iest, hee set an Instrument on the table, and caused a monstrous greate Ape to come in amongst them, which [2]) Ape began to daunce [3]) and to skip, shewing them many mery conceipts. In this and such like pastime they

[1]) and] add [2]) Th. 270. [3]) 63, I 1.

passed away the whole day, where night being come, Doctor FAUSTUS bade them al to supper, which they lightly agreeed vnto, for Students in these cases are easily intreated: wherefore he promised to feast them with a banquet of foule, and afterwards they would all goe about with a Maske, then Doctor FAUSTUS put foorth a long pole out of the windowe, wherupon presently there came innumerable of birds and wild foule, and so many as came had not any power to flie away againe, but he tooke them and flang them to the students: who lightly pulled off the necks [1]) of them, and being rosted they made their supper, which being ended they made themselues readie to the Maske. Doctor FAUSTUS commanded euery one to put on a cleane shirt ouer his other clothes, which being done, they began to looke one vpon another, it seemed to each one of them they had no heads, and so they went forth vnto certaine of their neighbours, at which sight the people were wonderfully afraide. And as the vse of GERMANIE is, that wheresoeuer a Maske entreth, the good man of the house must feast them: so when these maskers were set to their banquet, they seemed againe in their former shape with heads, in so much that they were all knowne what they were: and hauing sat and well eate and drunke, Doctor FAUSTUS made that euery one had an Asses head on, with great and long eares, so they fell to dansing and to driue away the time vntill it was midnight, and then euery man departed home, and assoone as they were out of [2]) the house each one was in his naturall shape againe, and so they ended and went to sleepe.

[1]) necks] neceks [2]) Th. 271.

How Doctor Faustus the day following was feasted of the Students, and of his merrie iestes with them while hee was in their companie. Chap 44.

THe last BACCHANALIA was held on Thursday, where insued a great Snow, and Doctor FAUSTUS was inuited vnto the students that were with him the day before, where they had prepared an excellent banquet for him: which banquet being ended, Doctor FAUSTUS began to play his olde prankes, and forthwith were in the place thirteene Apes, that tooke hands and danced round in a ring together, then they fell to tumble and to vauting one ouer another, that it was most pleasant to behold, then they leaped out of the windowe and vanished away: then they set before Doctor FAUSTUS a rosted Calues head: which one of the [1]) Students cut a peece off, and laid it on Doctor FAUSTUS his trencher, which peece being no sooner layd downe, but the Calues head began to crie maynly out like a man, murther, murther, but alas what doest thou to me! Whereat they were all amazed, but after a while considering of FAUSTUS his iesting trickes they began to laugh, and then they pulled in sunder the Calues head and eat it vp. Whereupon Doctor FAUSTUS asked leaue to depart, but they would in no wise agree to let him goe, except that he would promise to come againe: presently then FAUSTUS, through his cunning, made a sleadge, the which was drawne [2]) about the house with foure fiery dragons: this was feareful for the students to beholde, for they saw FAUSTUS ride vp and downe as though he should haue

[1]) 64, I 1 v°. [2]) Th. 272.

fiered and slayne al them in the house. This sport continued vntill midnight with such a noyse that they could not heare one another, and the heads of the students were so light, that they thought themselues to be in the ayre all that time.

How Doctor Faustus shewed the fayre Helena vnto the Students vpon the Sunday following. Chap. 45.

THe Sunday following came these students home to Doctor FAUSTUS his owne house, and brought their meate and drinke with them: these men were right welcome guests vnto FAUSTUS, wherfore they all fell to drinking of wine smoothly: and being merry, they began some of them to talke of the beauty of women, and euery one gaue foorth his verdit what he had seene and what hee had heard. So one among the rest said, I neuer was so desirous of any thing in this world, as to haue a sight (if it were possible) of fayre HELENA of GREECE, for whom the worthy towne of TROIE was destroyed and razed downe to the ground, therefore sayth hee, that in all mens iudgement shee was more than commonly fayre, because that when she was stolne away from her husband, there was for her recouery so great blood-shed.

Doctor FAUSTUS answered: For that you are all my friends and are so desirous to see that famous pearle of GREECE, fayre HELENA, [1]) the wife of King MENELAUS, and daughter of TINDALUS and LÆDA, sister to CASTOR and POLLUX, who was the fayrest Lady in all GREECE: I will therefore bring her into your presence personally,

[1]) Th. 273.

and in the same forme of attyre as she vsed to goe when she was in her chiefest flowres and pleasauntest prime of youth. The like haue I done for the Emperour CAROLUS QUINTUS, at his desire I shewed him ALEXANDER the great, and his Pa*ramour*: [1]) but (sayd Doctor FAUSTUS) I charge you all that vpon your perils you speake not a word, nor rise vp from the Table so long as she is in your presence. And so he went out of the Hall, returning presently agayne, after whome immediatly followed the fayre and beautiful HELENA, whose beauty was such that the students were all amazed to see her, esteeming her rather to bee a heauenly than an earthly creature. This Lady appeared before the*m* in a most sumptuous gowne of purple Ueluet, richly imbrodered, her hayre hanged downe loose as fayre as the beaten Gold, *and* of such length that it reached downe to her hammes, with amorous cole-black eyes, a sweete and pleasant round face, her lips red as a Cherry, her cheekes of rose all colour, her mouth small, her neck as white as the Swanne, tall and slender of personage, and in summe, there was not one imperfect part in her: shee looked round about her with a rouling Haukes eye, a smiling *and* wanton countenance, which neere hand inflamed the hearts of the students, but that they perswaded themselues she was a Spirit, wherefore such phantasies passed away lightly with them: and [2]) thus fayre HELENA *and* Doctor FAUSTUS went out agayne one with another. But the Students at Doctor FAUSTUS his entring againe into the hall, requested of him to let them see her againe the next day, for that they would bring with them a painter and so take her counterfeit: which hee denied, affirming that hee could

[1]) 65, I 2. [2]) Th. 274.

not alwayes rayse vp her Spirit, but onely at certaine times: yet (sayd he) I will giue you her counterfeit, which shall bee alwayes as good to you as if your selues should see the drawing thereof, which they receiued according to his promise, but soone lost it againe. The students departed from FAUSTUS home euery one to his house, but they were not able to sleepe the whole night for thinking on the beauty of fayre HELENA. Wherefore a man may see that the Diuel blindeth and enflameth the heart with lust oftentimes, that men fall in loue with Harlots, nay euen with Furies, which afterward cannot lightly be remoued.

How Doctor Faustus coniured away the foure wheeles from a clownes waggon. Chap. 46.

DOctor FAUSTUS was sent for to the Marshall of BRUNSWICKE, who was greatly troubled with the falling sicknes. Now FAUSTUS had this vse, neuer to ride but walke foorth on foote, for hee could ease [1]) himselfe when his list, and as hee came neere vnto the towne of BRUNSWICKE, there ouer-tooke him a Clowne with foure horses and an empty waggon, to whome Doctor FAUSTUS iestingly to trie him, sayde: I pray thee good fellow let me ride a little to [2]) ease my weary legges; which the buzzardly asse denied, saying: that his horses were also wearie, and he would not let him get vp. Doctor FAUSTUS did this but to prooue the buzzard, if there were any curtesie to bee found in him if neede were.

But such churlishnes as is commonly found among clowns, was by Doctor FAUSTUS well requited, euen with the like payment: for he sayd vnto him, Thou

[1]) 66, I 2 v°. [2]) Th. 275.

doltish Clown, voyde of all humanitie, seeing thou art of so currish a disposition, I will pay thee as thou hast deserued, for the foure wheeles of thy Waggon thou shalt haue taken from thee, let mee see then how canst thou shift: hereupon his wheeles were gon, his horses also fell downe to the ground, as though they had been dead: whereat the clowne was sore afright, measuring it as a iust scourge of God for his sinnes and churlishnes: wherefore all troubled, and wayling, he humbly besought Doctor FAUSTUS to be good vnto him, confessing hee was worthy of it, notwithstanding if it pleased him to forgive him, he would hereafter doo better. Which humilitie made FAUSTUS his heart to relent, answering him on this maner, well, doe so no more, but when a poore weary man desireth thee, see that thou let him ride, but yet thou shalt not goe altogether cleare, for although thou haue agayne thy foure wheeles, yet shalt thou fetch them at the foure Gates of the Citie, so he threw dust on the horses, and reuiued them agayne, and the Clowne for his churlishnes was faine to fetch his wheeles, spending his time with wearinesse, whereas [1]) before he might [2]) haue done a good deede, and gone about his busines quietly.

How foure Iuglers cut one anothers head off, and set them on agayne; and how Doctor Faustus deceiued them. Chap. 47.

DOctor FAUSTUS came in the Lent vnto FRANCKFORT Fayre, where his Spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES gaue him to vnderstand that in an Inne were foure Iuglers that cut one anothers head off, and after their cutting

[1]) whereas] where as. [2]) Th. 276.

off, sent them to the Barber to bee trimmed, which many people saw. This angred FAUSTUS, (for he meant to haue himselfe the only Cocke in the diuels basket) *and* hee went to the place where they were, [1]) to behold them. And as these Iuglers were together, ready one to cut off the others head, there stoode also the Barbers ready to trim them, and by them vpon the table stoode likewise a glasse full of distilled water, and he that was the chiefest among them stood by it. Thus they began, they smote off the head of the first, and presently there was a Lilly in the glasse of distilled water, where FAUSTUS perceiued this Lilly as it were springing, *and* the chiefe Iugler named it the tree of life, thus dealt he with the first, making the Barber wash and combe his head, *and* then he set it on againe, presently the Lilly vanished away out of the water, hereat the man had his head whole and sound againe; the like did they with the other two: and as the turne *and* lot came to the chiefe Iugler that he also should be beheaded, *and* that his Lilly was most pleasant, fayre, and florishing [2]) greene, they smote his head off, *and* when it came to be barbed, it troubled FAUSTUS his conscience, in so much that he could not abide to see another doe any thing, for he thought himselfe to bee the principal coniurer in the world, wherfore Doctor FAUSTUS went to *the* table where as the other Iuglers kept that Lilly, *and* so he took a smal knife *and* cut off the stalke of the Lilly, saying to himself, none of *them* should blind FAUSTUS: yet no man saw FAUSTUS to cut the Lilly, but when the rest of the Iuglers thought to haue set on their masters head, they could not, wherefore they looked on the Lilly, and found it a bleeding: by this meanes

[1]) 67, I 3. [2]) Th. 277.

the Iugler was beguiled, and so died in his wickednes, yet not one thought that Doctor FAUSTUS had done it.

How an old man the neighbour of Faustus, sought to perswade him to amend his euill life, and to fall vnto repentance. Chap. 48.

A Good Christian an honest and vertuous olde man, a louer of the holy scriptures, who was neighbour vnto Doctor FAUSTUS: when he perceiued that many students had their recourse in and out vnto Doctor FAUSTUS, he suspected his euill life, wherefore like a friend he inuited Doctor FAUSTUS to supper vnto his house, vnto the which hee agreed; and hauing ended their banquet, the olde man began with these words. My louing friend and neighbour Doctor FAUSTUS, I haue to desire of you a friendly and Christian [1]) request, beseeching you that you wil vouchsafe not to be angry with me, but friendly resolue mee in my doubt, and take my poore inuiting in good part. To whome Doctor FAUSTUS answered: My louing neighbour, I pray you say your minde. Then began the old Patron to say: My good neighbour, you know in the beginning [2]) how that you haue defied God, *and* all the hoast heauen, *and* giuen your soule to the Diuel, wherewith you haue incurred Gods high displeasure, and are become from a Christian farre worse than a heathen person: oh consider what you haue done, it is not onely the pleasure of the body, but the safety of the soule that you must haue respect vnto: of which if you be carelesse, then are you cast away, and shall remaine in the anger of almighty God. But yet is

[1]) Th. 278. [2]) 68, I 3 v°.

it time enough Doctor FAUSTUS, if you repent and call vnto the Lord for mercy, as wee haue example in the ACTS of the Apostles, the eight Chap. of SIMON in SAMARIA, who was led out of the way, affirming that he was SIMON HOMO SANCTUS. This man was notwithstanding in the end conuerted, after that he had heard the Sermon of PHILIP, for he was baptized, and sawe his sinnes, and repented. Likewise I beseech you good brother Doctor FAUSTUS, let my rude Sermon be vnto you a conuersion; and forget the filthy life that you haue led, repent, aske mercy, *and* liue: for Christ saith, *Come vnto me all ye that are weary and heauy loden, and I wil refresh you.* And in EZECHIEL: *I desire not the death of a sinner, but rather that hee conuert and liue.* Let my words good brother FAUSTUS, pearce into your [1]) adamant heart, and desire God for his Sonne Christ his sake, to forgiue you. Wherefore haue you so long liued in your Diuelish practises, knowing that in the olde and newe Testament you are forbidden, and that men should not suffer any such to liue, neither haue any conuersation with them, for it is an abomination vnto the Lord; and that such persons haue no part in the Kingdome of God. All this while Doctor FAUSTUS heard him very attentiuely, and replyed. Father, your perswasions like me wonderous well, and I thanke you with all my heart for your good will and counsell, promising you so farre as I may to follow your discipline: whereupon he tooke his leaue. And being come home, he layd him very pensiue on his bed, bethinking himselfe of the wordes of the good olde man, and in a maner began to repent that he had giuen his Soule to the Diuell, intending to denie all that hee had promised vnto

[1]) Th. 279.

LUCIFER. Continuing in these cogitations, sodainly his Spirit appeared vnto him clapping him vpon the head, and wrung it as though he would haue pulled the head from the shoulders, saying vnto him, Thou knowest FAUSTUS, that thou hast giuen thy selfe body and soule vnto my Lord LUCIFER, and hast vowed thy selfe an enemy vnto God and vnto all men; and now thou beginnest to harken to an olde doting foole which perswadeth thee as it were vnto God, when indeed it is too late, for thou art the diuels, and hee hath good power presently to fetch thee: [1]) wherefore he hath sent me vnto thee, to tell thee, that seeing thou hast sorrowed for that thou hast done, begin againe and write another [2]) writing with thine owne blood, if not, then will I teare thee all to peeces. Hereat Doctor FAUSTUS was sore afrayde, and sayd: My MEPHOSTOPHILES, I will write agayne what thou wilt: wherefore hee sate him downe, and with his owne blood hee wrote as followeth: which writing was afterward sent to a deare friend of the sayd Doctor FAUSTUS being his kinsman.

How Doctor Faustus wrote the second time with his owne blood and gaue it to the Diuell. Chap. 49.

I Doctor IOHN FAUSTUS, acknowledge by this my deede and handwriting, that sith my first writing, which is seuenteene yeares, that I haue right willingly held, and haue been an vtter enemy vnto God and all men, the which I once againe confirme, and giue fully *and* wholly my selfe vnto the Diuel both body and soule, euen vnto the great LUCIFER: and that at

[1]) 69, I 4. [2]) Th. 280.

the ende of seuen yeares ensuing after the date of this letter, he shall haue to doe with me according as it pleaseth him, either to lengthen or shorten my life as liketh him: and herevpon I renounce all perswaders that seeke to withdrawe mee from my purpose by the word of God, either ghostly or bodily. And further, I will neuer giue eare vnto any man, be he spirituall or temporall, that moueth any matter for the saluation of my soule. Of all this writing, and that therein contained, be witnesse, my own bloud, the which with mine own hands I haue begun, and ended.

Dated at Wittenberg the 25. of Iuly.

And [1]) presently vpon the making of this Letter, he became so great an enemie vnto the poore olde man, that he sought his life by all meanes possible; but this godly man was strong in the holy Ghost, that he could not be vanquished by any meanes: for about two dayes after that hee had exhorted FAUSTUS, as the poore man lay in his bed, sodainely there was a mightie rumbling in the Chamber, the which hee was neuer wont to heare, *and* he heard as it had been the groning of a Sowe, which lasted long: whereupon the good olde man began to iest, and mock, and saide: oh what Barbarian crie is this, oh fayre Bird, what foule musick is this of a faire Angell, that could not tarrie two dayes in his place? beginnest [2]) thou now to runne into a poore mans house, where thou hast no power, and wert not able to keepe thine own two daies? With these and such like wordes the Spirit departed. And when hee came home FAUSTUS asked him how hee had sped with the olde man: to whome

[1]) Th. 281. [2]) 70, I 4 v°.

the Spirit answered, the olde man was harnessed, and that hee could not once lay holde vpon him: but he would not tell howe the olde man had mocked him, for the diuels can neuer abide to heare of their fall. Thus doth God defend the hearts of all honest Christians, that betake themselues vnder his tuition.

How Doctor Faustus made a marriage betweene two louers. Chap. 50.

IN the Citie of WITTENBERG was a student, a gallant Gentleman, named N. N. This Gentleman was farre in loue with [1]) a Gentlewoman, fayre and proper of personage. This Gentlewoman had a Knight that was a suiter vnto her, and many other Gentlemen, the which desired her in mariage, but none could obtaine her: So it was that this N. N. was very well acquainted with FAUSTUS, and by that meanes became a suiter vnto him to assist him in the matter, for he fell so farre in despayre with himselfe, that he pined away to the skinne and bones. But when he had opened the matter vnto Doctor FAUSTUS, he asked counsell of his Spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES, the which tolde him what to doe. Hereupon Doctor FAUSTUS went home to the Gentleman, and bade him be of good cheare, for he should haue his desire, for he would helpe him to that hee wished for, and that this Gentlewoman should loue none other but him onely: wherefore Doctor FAUSTUS so changed the minde of the Damsel by a practise he wrought, that she would doe no other thing but thinke on him, whome before she had hated, neither cared she for any man but him alone. The deuice was thus, FAUSTUS commaunded this Gentleman

[1]) Th. 282.

that he should cloth himselfe in all his best apparel that he had and that he should goe vnto this gentlewoman, and there to shew himselfe, giuing him also a Ring, commanding him in any wise that he should daunce with her before he departed. Wherefore he followed FAUSTUS his counsaile, went to her, and when they began to daunce they that were suiters began to take euery one his Lady in his hand, and this good Gentleman tooke her, whom before had so disdained him, and in the daunce hee thrust the Ring into her hand that Doctor Faustus had giuen him, the which shee no sooner toucht, but she fell immediatly in loue with him, beginning in the daunce to smile, [1]) and many times to giue him wincks, rouling her eyes, and in the end she asked him if he could [2]) loue her and make her his wife; hee gladly answered, hee was content: and hereupon they concluded, and were married, by the meanes and helpe of Doctor FAUSTUS, for which hee receiued a good reward of the Gentleman.

How Doctor Faustus led his friends into his Garden at Christmas, and shewed them many strange sights in his 19. yeare. Chap. 51.

IN December, about Christmas in the Citie of WITTENBERG, were many young Gentlewomen, the which were come out of the Countrey to make merry with their friends and acquaintance: amongst whome, there were certaine that were well acquainted with Doctor FAUSTUS, wherefore they were often inuited as his guests vnto him, and being with him on a certaine time after dinner, hee led them into his Garden, where he shewed them all maner of flowers, and [3]) fresh

[1]) 71, K 1. [2]) Th. 283. [3]) and] aud.

How Doctor Faustus caused Mephostophiles to bring him seuen of the fayrest women that he could finde in all those countries he had trauelled in, in the 20. yeare. Chap. 53.

WHen Doctor FAUSTUS called to minde, that his time from day to day drew nigh, hee began to liue a swinish and Epicurish life, wherefore he commaunded his Spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES, to bring him seuen [1]) of the fayrest women that he had seene in all the time of his trauel: which being brought, first one, and then another, he lay with them [2]) all, insomuch that he liked them so well, that he continued with them in all maner of loue, and made them to trauell with him in all his iourneies. These women were two NETHERLANDERS, one HUNGARIAN, one ENGLISH, two WALLONS, one FRANCKLANDER: and with these sweete personages he continued long, yea euen to his last ende.

How Doctor Faustus found a masse of money when hee had consumed 22. of his yeares. Chap. 54.

TO the ende that the Diuell would make FAUSTUS his onely heire, he shewed vnto him where he should goe and finde a mighty huge masse of money, and that hee should haue it in an olde Chappell that was fallen downe, halfe a mile distant from WITTENBERG, there hee bade him to dig and he should finde it, the which he did, and hauing digged reasonable deepe, he saw a mighty huge serpent, the which lay

[1]) 73, K 2. [2]) Th. 286.

on the treasure it selfe, the treasure it selfe lay like an huge light burning: but D. FAUSTUS charmed the serpent that he crept into a hole, and when he digged deeper to get vp the treasure, he found nothing but coles of fire: there also he heard and saw many that were tormented, yet notwithstanding he brought away the coles, and when he was come home, it was al turned into siluer and gold, as after his death was found by his seruant, the which was almost about estimation, a thousand gilders.

How [1]) Doctor Faustus made the Spirit of fayre Helena of Greece his own Paramour and bedfellow in his 23. yeare. Chap. 55.

TO the ende that this miserable FAUSTUS might fill the lust of his flesh, and liue in all manner of voluptuous pleasures, it came in his minde after he had slept his first sleepe, *and* in the 23. yeare past of his time, that he had a great desire to lie with fayre HELENA of GREECE, especially her whom he had seene and shewed vnto the students of WITTENBERG, wherefore he called vnto him his Spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES, co*m*manding him to bring him the faire HELENA, which [2]) he also did. Whereupo*n* he fel in loue with her, *and* made her his common Concubine *and* bedfellow, for she was so beautifull and delightful a peece, that he could not be one houre [3]) from her, if hee should therefore haue suffered death, shee had so stolne away his heart: and to his seeming, in time she was with childe, and in the end brought him a man childe, whome FAUSTUS named IUSTUS FAUSTUS: this childe tolde Doctor FAUSTUS many things that

[1]) Th. 287. [2]) which] whic [3]) 74, K 2 v°.

were to come, and what strange matters were done in forraine countries: but in the end when FAUSTUS lost his life, the mother and the childe vanished away both together.

How Doctor Faustus made his Will, in the which he named his seruant Wagner to be his heire. Chap. 56.

DOctor FAUSTUS was now in his 24. and last yeare, and hee had a prety stripling to his seruant, the which had [1]) studied also at the Uniuersitie of WITTENBERG: this youth was very well acquainted with his knaueries and sorceries, so that hee was hated as well for his owne knaueries, as also for his Masters: for no man would giue him entertainement into his seruice, because of his vnhappines, but FAUSTUS: this WAGNER was so well beloued with FAUSTUS, that hee vsed him as his sonne: for doo what hee would his master was alwayes therewith well content. And when the time drewe nigh that FAUSTUS should end, hee called vnto him a Notary and certaine masters the which were his friends and often conuersant with him, in whose presence he gaue this WAGNER his house and Garden. Item, hee gaue him in ready money 1600. gilders. Item, a Farme. Item, a gold chayne, much plate, and other housholde stuffe. This gaue he al to his seruant, and the rest of his time he meant to spend in Innes and Students company, drinking and eating, with other Iollitie: and thus hee finished his Will for that time.

[1]) Th. 288.

How Doctor Faustus fell in talke with his seruant touching his Testament, and the couenants thereof. Chap. 57.

NOw when this Will was made, Doctor FAUSTUS called vnto him his seruant, saying: I haue thought vpon thee in my Testament, for that thou hast beene a trusty seruant vnto me and a faithfull, and hast not opened my secrets: and yet further (sayd he) aske of me before I die what thou wilt, and I will giue it vnto thee. His seruant [1]) rashly answered, I pray you let mee haue your cunning. To which [2]) Doctor FAUSTUS answered, I haue giuen thee all my bookes, vpon this condition, that thou wouldst not let them bee common, but vse them for thine owne pleasure, and studie carefully in them. And doest thou also desire my cunning? That maiest thou peraduenture haue, if thou loue and peruse my bookes well. Further (sayd Doctor FAUSTUS) seeing that thou desirest of me this request, I will resolue thee: my spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES his time is out with me, and I haue nought to commaund him as touching thee, yet will I helpe thee to another, if thou like well thereof. And within three dayes after he called his seruant vnto him, saying: art thou resolued? wouldst thou verily haue a Spirit? Then tell me in what maner or forme thou wouldst haue him? To whome his seruant answered, that hee would haue him in the forme of an Ape: whereupon presently appeared a Spirit vnto him in maner and forme of an Ape, the which leaped about the house. Then sayd FAUSTUS,

[1]) 75, K 3. [2]) Th. 289.

see, there hast thou thy request, but yet he will not obey thee vntill I be dead, for when my Spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES shall fetch me away, then shal thy Spirit be bound vnto thee, if thou agree: and thy Spirit shalt thou name AKERCOCKE, for so is he called: but all this is vpon condition that thou publish my cunning, and my merry conceits, with all that I haue done (when I am dead) in an hystory: and if thou canst not remember all, thy Spirit AKERCOCKE will helpe thee: so shall the great actes that I haue done be manifested vnto the world.

How [1]) Doctor Faustus hauing but one moneth of his appoynted time to come, fell to mourning and sorrowe with himselfe for his diuelish exercise. Chap. 58.

TIme ranne away with FAUSTUS, as the houre glasse, for hee had but one moneth to come of his 24. yeares, at the end wherof he had giuen himselfe to the Diuell body and soule, as is before specified. Here was the first token, for he was like a taken murtherer or a theefe, the which findeth himselfe guiltie in conscience before the Iudge haue giuen sentence, fearing euery houre to die: for hee was grieued, and wayling spent the time, went talking to himselfe, wringing of his hands, sobbing and sighing, hee fell away from flesh, and was very leane, and kept [2]) himselfe close: neither could he abide to see or heare of his MEPHOSTOPHILES any more.

[1]) Th. 290. [2]) kept] kpt

How [1]) Doctor Faustus complayned that hee should in his lusty time and youthful yeares die so miserably. Chap. 59.

THis sorrowfull time drawing neere so troubled Doctor FAUSTUS, that he began to write his minde, to the ende he might peruse it often and not forget it, and is in maner as followeth.

Ah FAUSTUS, thou sorrowful and wofull man, now must thou goe to the damned company in vnquenchable fire, whereas thou mightest haue had the ioyfull immortalitie of the soule, the which thou now hast lost. Ah grosse vnderstanding and wilfull will, what seazeth [2]) on my limmes other than a robbing of my life? Bewayle with me my sound *and* healthfull body, wit and soule, bewayle with me my sences, for you haue had your part and pleasure as well as I. Oh enuie and disdaine, how haue you crept both at once into me, and now for your sakes I must suffer all these torments? Ah whither is pitie and mercy fled? Vpon what occasion hath heauen repayed me with this reward by sufferance to suffer me to perish? Wherefore was I created a man? The punishment that I see prepared for me of my selfe now must I suffer. Ah miserable wretch, there is nothing in this world to shew me comfort: then woe is me, what helpeth my wayling.

Another complaint of Doctor Faustus. Chap. 60.

OH poore, wofull and weary wretch: oh sorrowfull soule of FAUSTUS, now art thou in the number of the damned, for now must I waite for vnmeasurable paynes of death, yea far more lamentable than euer

[1]) 76, K 3 v°. [2]) Th. 291.

yet any creature hath suffered. Ah senceles, wilful *and* desperate forgetfulnesse! O cursed and vnstable life! O blinde and carelesse wretch, that so hast abused thy body, sence and soule! O foolish pleasure, into what a weary labyrinth hast thou brought mee, blinding mine eyes in the clearest day? Ah weake heart! O troubled soule, where is become thy knowledge to comfort thee? O pitifull wearines! Oh desperate hope, now shall I neuer more be thought vpon! Oh, care vpon carefulnesse, and sorrowes on heapes: Ah grieuous paynes that pearce my panting heart, whom is there now that can deliuer me? Would God that I knew where to hide me, or into what place to creepe or flie. Ah, woe, woe is me, be where I will, yet am I taken. Herewith poore FAUSTUS [1]) was so sorrowfully troubled, that he could not speake or vtter his minde any further.

How Doctor Faustus bewayled to thinke on Hell, and of the miserable paynes therein prouided for him. Chap. 61. [2])

NOw thou FAUSTUS, damned wretch, howe happy wert thou if as an vnreasonable beast thou mightest die without soule, so shouldest thou not feele any more doubts? But nowe the diuell will take thee away both body and soule, and set thee in an vnspeakable place of darkenesse: for although others soules haue rest and peace, yet I poore damned wretch must suffer all manner of filthy stench, paines, colde, hunger, thirst, heate, freezing, burning, hissing, gnashing, and all the wrath and curse of God, yea all the creatures that God hath created are enemies to mee. And now

[1]) 77, K 4. [2]) Chap. 61.] *omitted.*

too late I remember that my Spirit MEPHOSTOPHILES did [1]) once tell mee, there was a great difference amongst the damned; for the greater the sinne, the greater the torment: for as the twigges of the tree make greater flame than the trunke therof, and yet the trunke continueth longer in burning; euen so the more that a man is rooted in sinne, the greater is his punishment. Ah thou perpetuall damned wretch, now art thou throwne into the euerlasting fiery lake that neuer shall be quenched, there must I dwell in all manner of wayling, sorrow, misery, payne, torment, griefe, howling sighing, sobbing, blubbering, running of eies, stinking at nose, gnashing of teeth feare to the eares, horror to the conscience, and shaking both of hand and foote. Ah that I could carry the heauens on my shoulders, so that there were time at last to quit me of this euerlasting damnation! Oh who can deliuer me out of these fearful tormenting flames, *the* which I see prepared for me? Oh there is no helpe, nor any man that can deliuer me, nor any wayling of sins can help me, neither is there rest to be found for me day nor night. Ah wo is me, for there is no help for me, no shield, no defence no comfort. Where is my hold? knowledge dare I not trust: and for a soule to God wards that haue I not, for I shame to speake vnto him: if I doo, no answere shall be made me, but hee will hide his face from me, to the end that I should not beholde the ioyes of the chosen. What meane I then to complaine where no help is? No, I know no hope resteth in my gronings. I haue desired that it should bee so, and God hath sayd AMEN to my misdoings: for now I must haue shame to comfort me in my calamities.

[1]) Th. 292.

Here [1]) followeth the miserable and lamentable ende of Doctor Faustus, by the which all Christians may take an example and warning. Chap. 62.

IN the 24. yeare Doctor FAUSTUS his time being come, his Spirit appeared vnto him, giuing him his writing againe, and commaunding him to make preparation, for that the diuel would fetch him agaynst a certaine time appoynted. D. FAUSTUS [2]) mourned and sighed wonderfully, and neuer went to bed, nor slept winke for sorrow. Wherefore his Spirit appeared againe, comforting him, and saying: My FAUSTUS, be not thou so cowardly minded; for although that thou losest thy body, it is not long vnto the day of Iudgement, and thou must die at the last, although thou liue many thousand yeares. The Turkes, the Iewes, *and* many an vnchristian Emperour, are in the same condemnation: therefore (my FAUSTUS) be of good courage, and be not discomforted, for the diuel hath promised that thou shalt not be in paines as the rest of the damned are. This and such like comfort he gaue him, but he tolde him false, and agaynst the saying of the holy Scriptures. Yet Doctor FAUSTUS that had none other expectation but to pay his debts with his owne skinne, went on the same day that his Spirit sayd the diuel would fetch him, vnto his trusty and dearest beloued brethren and companions, as Masters, and Batchelers of Arte, and other students more the which had often visited him at his house in merriment: these he entreated that they would walke into [3]) the Village called RIMLICH, halfe a mile from WITTENBERG, and that they would

[1]) 78, K 4 v°; Th. 293. [2]) FAUSTUS] FAUSTAS [3]) Th. 294.

there take with him for their repast part of a small banquet, the which they all agreed vnto: so they went together, and there held their dinner in a most sumptuous maner. Doctor FAUSTUS with them (dissemblingly) was merry, but not from the heart: wherefore he requested them that they would also take part of his rude supper: the which they agreed vnto: for (quoth hee) I must tell you what is the Victulers due: and when they sleeped (for drinke was in their heads) then Doctor FAUSTUS payed and discharged the shot, and bound the students and the Masters to goe with him into another roume, for he had many wonderfull matters to tell them: and when they were entred the roume as he requested, Doctor FAUSTUS sayd vnto them, as hereafter followeth.

An [1]) Oration of Faustus to the Students. Chap. 63.

MY trusty and welbeloued friends, the cause why I haue inuited you into this place is this: Forasmuch as you haue knowne me this many yeares, in what maner of life I haue liued, practising al maner of coniurations and wicked exercises, the which I haue obtayned through the helpe of the diuel, into whose diuelish fellowship they haue brought me, the which vse the like Arte and practise, vrged by the detestable prouocation of my flesh, my stiffe necked and rebellious will, with my filthy infernall thoughts, the which were euer before me, pricking mee forward [2]) so earnestly, that I must perforce haue the consent of the diuell to ayde me in my deuises. And to the end I might the better bring my purpose to passe, to haue

[1]) 79 (by mistake: 81), L 1. [2]) Th. 295.

the Diuels ayd and furtherance, which I neuer haue wanted in mine actions, I haue promised vnto him at the ende and accomplishing of 24. yeares, both body and soule, to doe therewith at his pleasure: and this day, this dismall day those 24. yeares are fully expired, for night beginning my houre-glasse is at an end, the direfull finishing whereof I carefully expect: for out of all doubt this night hee will fetch mee, to whome I haue giuen my selfe in recompence of his seruice, both body and soule, and twice confirmed writings with my proper blood. Now haue I called you my welbeloued Lords, friends, brethren, and fellowes, before that fatall houre to take my friendly farewell, to the end that my departing may not hereafter be hidden from you, beseeching you herewith courteous, and louing Lords and brethren, not to take in euil part any thing done by mee, but with friendly commendations to salute all my friends and companions wheresoeuer: desiring both you and them, if euer I haue trespassed against your minds in any thing, that you would all heartily forgiue me: and as for those lewd practises the which this full 24. yeares I haue followed, you shall hereafter finde them in writing: and I beseech you let this my lamentable ende to the residue of your liues bee a sufficient warning, that you haue God alwayes before your eies, praying vnto him that he would euer defend you from the temptation of the diuell, and all his false deceipts, not [1] falling altogether from God, as I wretched and vngodly damned creature haue done, hauing denied and defied Baptisme, the Sacraments of Christs body, God himselfe, all heauenly powers, and earthly men, yea, I haue denied such a God, that desireth not to haue

[1] Th, 296.

one lost. Neither let the euill [1]) fellowship of wicked companions misselead you as it hath done me: visit earnestly and oft the Church, warre and striue continually agaynst the Diuell with a good and stedfast beliefe on God, and Iesus Christ, and vse your vocation in holines. Lastly, to knitte vp my troubled Oration, this is my friendly request, that you would to rest, *and* let nothing trouble you: also if you chance to heare any noise, or rumbling about the house, be not therwith afrayd, for there shal no euil happen vnto you: also I pray you arise not out of your beds. But aboue all things I intreate you, if you hereafter finde my dead carkasse, conuay it vnto the earth, for I dye both a good and bad Christian; a good Christian, for that I am heartely sorry, and in my heart alwayes praye for mercy, that my soule may be deliuered: a bad Christian, for that I know the Diuell will haue my bodie, and that would I willingly giue him so that he would leaue my soule in quiet: wherefore I pray you that you would depart to bed, and so I wish you a quiet night, which vnto me notwithstanding will be horrible and fearefull.

This Oration or declaration was made by Doctor FAUSTUS, *and* that with a hearty and resolute minde, to the ende hee might not discomfort them: but the Students wondered greatly thereat, that he was so blinded, for knauery, coniuration, and such like foolish things, to giue his body and soule vnto the diuell: for they loued him entirely, and neuer suspected [2]) any such thing before he had opened his mind to them: wherefore one of *them* sayd vnto him; ah, friend FAUSTUS, what haue you done to conceale this matter so long from vs, we would by the help of good

[1]) 80, L 1 v°. [2]) Th. 297.

Diuines, and the grace of God, haue brought you out of this net, and haue torne you out of the bondage and chaynes of Sathan, whereas nowe we feare it is too late, to the vtter ruine of your body and soule? Doctor FAUSTUS answered, I durst neuer doo it, although I often minded, to settle my selfe vnto godly people, to desire counsell and helpe, as once mine olde neighbour counsailed mee, that I shoulde follow his learning, and leaue all my coniurations, yet when I was minded to amend, and to followe that good mans counsell, then came the Diuell and would haue had me away, as this night he is like to doe, and sayd so soone as I turned againe to God, hee would dispatch mee altogether. Thus, euen thus, (good Gentlemen, and my deare friends) was I inthralled in that Satanicall band, all good desires drowned, all pietie banished, al purpose of amendment vtterly exiled, by the tyranous threatnings of my deadly enemy. But when the Students heard his words, they gaue him counsaile to doo naught else but call vpon God, desiring him [1]) for the loue of his sweete Sonne Iesus Christes sake, to haue mercy vpon him, teaching him this forme of prayer. O God bee mercifull vnto me, poore and miserable sinner, and enter not into iudgement with me, for no flesh is able to stand before thee. Although, O Lord, I must leaue my sinfull body vnto the Diuell, being by him deluded, yet thou in mercy mayest preserue my soule.

This [2]) they repeated vnto him, yet it could take no holde, but euen as CAINE he also said his sinnes were greater than God was able to forgiue; for all his thought was on his writing, he meant he had made it too filthy in writing it with his owne blood. The

[1]) 81, L 2. [2]) Th. 298.

Students *and* the other that were there, when they had prayed for him, they wept, and so went foorth, but FAUSTUS taryed in the hall: and when the Gentlemen were laid in bed, none of them could sleepe, for that they attended to heare if they might be priuy of his ende. It happened between twelue and one a clock at midnight, there blewe a mighty storme of winde against the house, as though it would haue blowne the foundation therof out of his place. Hereupon the Students began to feare, and got out of their beds, comforting one another, but they would not stirre out of the chamber: and the Host of the house ran out of doores, thinking the house would fall. The Students lay neere vnto that hall wherein Doctor FAUSTUS lay, and they heard a mighty noyse and hissing, as if the hall had beene full of Snakes and Adders: with that the hall doore flew open wherein Doctor FAUSTUS was, then he began to crie for helpe, saying: murther, murther, but it came foorth with halfe a voyce hollowly: shortly after they heard him no more. But when it was day, the Students that had taken no rest that night, arose and went into the hall in the which they left Doctor FAUSTUS, where notwithstanding they found no FAUSTUS, but all the hall lay besprinckled with blood, his braines cleauing to the wall: for the Diuel had beaten him from one wall against another, in [1]) one corner lay his eyes, in another his teeth, a pitifull [2]) and fearefull sight to beholde. Then began the Students to bewayle and weepe for him, and sought for his body in many places: lastly they came into the yarde where they found his bodie lying on the horse dung, most

[1]) in] in in [2]) Th. 299.

monstrously torne, and fearefull to beholde, for his head and all his ioynts were dasht in peeces.

The forenamed Students and Masters that were at his death, haue obtayned so much, that they buried him in the Village where he was so grieuously tormented. After the which, they returned to WITTENBERG, *and* comming into the house of FAUSTUS, they found *the* seruant of FAUSTUS very sad, [1]) vnto whom they opened all the matter, who tooke it exceeding heauilie. There found they also this history of Doctor FAUSTUS noted, and of him written as is before declared, all saue onely his ende, the which was after by the students thereto annexed: further, what his seruant had noted thereof, was made in another booke. And you haue heard that he held by him in his life the Spirit of fayre HELENA, the which had by him one sonne, the which he named IUSTUS FAUSTUS, euen the same day of his death they vanished away, both mother and sonne. The house before was so darke, that scarce any body could abide therein. The same night Doctor FAUSTUS appeared vnto his seruant liuely, and shewed vnto him many secret things the which hee had done and hidden in his life time. Likewise there were certaine which saw Doctor FAUSTUS looke out of the window by night as they passed by the house.

And thus ended the whole history of Doctor FAUSTUS his coniuration, and other actes that he did in his life; out of the which [2]) example euery Christian may learne, but chiefly the stiffe-necked and high minded may thereby learne to feare God, and to be careful

[1]) 82 (by mistake: 80), L 2 v°. [2]) Th. 300.

of their vocation, and to be at defiance with all diuelish workes, as God hath most precisely forbidden, to the end we should not inuite the diuell as a guest, nor giue him place as that wicked FAUSTUS hath done: for here we haue a feareful example of his writing, promise, and end, that we may remember him: that we goe not astray, but take God alwaies before our eies, to call alone vpon him, and to honour him all the dayes of our life, with heart and hearty prayer, and with al our strength and soule to glorifie his holy name, defying the Diuell and all his works, to the end we may remayne with Christ in all endlesse ioy: Amen, Amen, that wish I vnto euery Christian heart, and Gods name to bee glorified. Amen.

FINIS.

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[1]) There is no table of contents in Thoms.

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[1]) Faustus] Fastus

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NOTES.

‚rebuked him ..., as ELI oft times rebuked his children' (pp. 1.2).

Spies has a reference to the first chapter of Hiob here (see the fifth verse) — whereas the Wolfenbüttel text has: Job — for which our translator, possibly because the form Hiob was not familiar to him, thinking of I Sam. 2, 23 seqq. substituted a reference to Eli.

‚profited in' (p. 2).

See my Faustus-Notes p. 7, where this instance should have been quoted, for it is just possible that this should constitute one of the verbal coincidences which I referred to *ib.* p. 148.

‚for a shadow' (p. 3).

The German text has: zum Glimpf *i. e.* about: as is right; so that P. F. seems to have made a shot at it. ‚For a shadow', for which I have no other references, can only mean: pretendedly, falsely.

‚SPISSER WALDT ... SPISSERS WOOD' (p. 4).

I quote part of Kühne's note on p. 156 of his edition: ‚Spesser Wald, Speszhart (Hart ist Wald), Spechteshart, Spechtswald. (Frisch). Ob auf einer Verwechselung beruhend? Luthers Tischreden c. 4. Wie die Leute umb zeitlicher Güter *etc.* ‚ging spaciren im Speck'. Hierzu Förstemann in seiner ausgabe der Lutherschen Tischreden. Leipzig, 1844, 1845: ‚Die Specke waz ein Wäldchen bei Wittenberg; obgleich es jetzt ausgerodet ist, hat sich doch der Name bisher erhalten' etc.

Spissers wood is a translation that does not help to solve the problem.

MEPHOSTOPHILES

In Spies, the name of the Spirit is not given until the heading of Chap. 4.

‚then fell the Diuell to bleare as if the whole Wood had been full of Lyons' (p. 4).

Spies has here (p. 14).: Darnach liesz der Teuffel sich an, als wann der Waldt voller Teuffel were. The substitution of the Lyons for the Teuffel becomes clear if we remember that blear is here of course the modern to blare = to roar, — which word is substituted for blear in Thoms' text. But why did the translator render the general ‚liesz sich an' = behaved, by the specific to bleare = to roar. I think the special occasion for this substitution may be found in the fact that the translator read more than once of Geplerr in connection with the Teuffel of his original. Thus already a few lines lower down (Spies, p. 14:) ‚darauff der Teuffel ihm ein solch Geplerr .... machte' and ib. p. 15: ‚dasz ein Geist(here = the devil) .... dem Menschen ein solch Geplerr kan machen'. Particularly interesting in this connection is the following passage (Spies p. 22): ‚Darauff folgte ein ... Geplerr, als wann die Münch singen', for, whereas there is no equivalent in our text for either of the two passages quoted first, there is a most interesting one in the place, corresponding to the last mentioned: *viz.*, ‚the Spirit began to blare as in a singing manner'. It looks therefore as if P. F. had taken Geplerr (in the two former passages = Gaukelspiel, Erscheinung; see Milchsack p. CLV on this most important element in the composition of the Faustbuch) to mean blearing, roaring, which it does mean sometimes, as probably on p. 22. — An interesting parallel to the blearing Lion is found in Hampole's Pricke of Conscience, 2224): ‚Als wode lyons thai (scil. devels) sal .... grymly gryn on hym and blere', which I find quoted in a mass of material, kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. C. Stoffel of Nymegen for my forthcoming edition of Caxton's Reynard the Foxe. In this latter text (ed. Arber p. 86) we find the word applied to the melodious accents of the ass.

‚paued Stones'

This is a characteristic addition by the translator.

‚halfe amazed at the Diuels so long tarrying' (p. 4)

See p. 5: ‚FAUSTUS vexed at the Spirits so long tarying'; p. 42 l. 3. from top and my Faustus-Notes p. 32. On the unintelligible words mentioned there, see also Milchsack p. CLXXiii, *note.*

‚aspecting his purpose'

The word aspecting — which is of course quite correct, see Murray's first sense — is changed in Thoms' text into ‚expecting'.

‚where at sodainly' (p. 5)

Read: whereat sodainly.

‚pride and high minde' (p. 7).

The well-known adj. high-minded may have originated in a compounding of high and minded or in a derivation of a subst. high-mind. It may be that we have an instance of this word here, which is not recorded in the N.E.D., but it is safe to add that the German text has here: Hoffart und Ubermuht (Spies, p. 16).

‚an host in MERIDIE' etc.

host is an inaccurate translation of Herrschaft (Spies p. 16).

‚arose where he sate'

A most amusingly blundering translation. In the German text we have something quite different *viz.* D. Faustus entsetzt sich darob *i. e.* Dr. Faustus was frightened by what he heard. The reason for his *entsetzen* is more apparent from Spies than from our text, for P. F. omitted a passage here. See Spies p. 16, bottom lines.

‚take Saint VALENTINES farewell *and* CRISAM with thee'

The German text has: hab dir S. Veltins Griesz vnd Crisam. Kühne gives the necessary explanation here, noticing that epilepsy was called ‚S. Valtins Krankheit' in the sixteenth century (‚Valtin kompt von fallen') and that Griesz is here = painful malady in general, originally: grober Sand, Kies, Stein in der Blase'. ‚He then adds: Und wenn jemand flucht: ‚dasz dich Sant Veltes Krisem anstosz' oder

‚hab dir S. Veltins Crisam!' so flucht er ihm damit die Krankheit auf' — so far every thing is clear, but now we get a knotty point — ‚die das durch Berührung der Reliquien des h. Valentin .... als Heilmittel wirkende (Salb-) Oel *Chrisma* wegschafft' (p. 163). It does not appear how the desire that any one should receive a *Chrisma i. e.* (here) a remedy, could work as an invocation of evil. However that be, the Englishman — *teste* the form Crisam — does not seem to have understood the word (or he would have used a spelling current in his time) and he translated Griesz by farewell. Probably he took it = Gruss, but no such change of vowel occurs in our Frankfort text.

‚with a bell in his hande like Saint ANTHONIE'

The Saint Anthony with a bell in his hand appears to have been S. Anthony of Padua, not his older namesake. See Chambers' Book of Days, I p.p. 126 and (especially) 778. These words were added by the English translator. On the friar and his bell, see the Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Literaturgeschichte und Renaissance Literatur, 1887 p. 174.

‚approued in the Elements' (p. 12).

This collocation ‚approved in' is not in the N.E.D. See *infra* p. 14: ‚make him .... better seene in his diuelish exercise' and p. 46: in any of your owne studies I am seene further'. See Dr. Faustus l. 167 and Ward's note (3d ed.) p. 144.

‚blare' see *supra* p. 3.

‚counting house'

The German has: Losament (p. 22).

‚the cocke brusling of his tayle' (p. 13).

See the N.E.D. *in voce* brustle v.[2] *sub* 3, and Brustling vbl. sb.[2] The present instance is older than any given in the N.E.D. It is only just to Dr. Murray to add that the only generally accessible text — that of Thoms — prints ‚bruising of his tail'. It is no bad translation of the German: zankten mit einander.

‚Waights .... Anomes'

Waights are said to be hautboys by Halliwell — see his

Dict. and his ed. of Nares *in voce* — but no reference is given, where the possibility of the word meaning the musician (instead of the instrument) is excluded. But the context here seems conclusive. I am ignorant as to the meaning of Anomes. The German text does not help us.

‚and hauing alreadie deliuered his writing not into' etc. (p. 14).

There is most likely a misprint here; either not should be now as in Thoms' text, or ‚writing not' should be written note.

‚an vnhappie wagge'

a rather incorrect translation of ‚einen verwegenen Lecker' (Spies p. 24) here = an insolent fellow.

‚seene in' c.f. *ante* p. 138.

‚thinke with what .... life .... thou shalt liue in' (p. 16).

Either With or in creates a difficulty here, but I do not think either should be omitted. The passage, as it stands, may be a cross between the two constructions.

‚if he should motion Matrimonie any more'

A reminiscence of my Faustus-Notes p. 98 (*i. e.* Historie p. 79) suggested to me that here too, we might perhaps have to read mention. This is, however, not necessary. Here we have motion in the sense of to propose, for which see I Henry IV, I, 3, 63. (Schmidt). For I do not think that any difficulty is constituted by the slight difference in meaning between the two cases in point: to propose for oneself on the one hand, and to propose for some one else on the other. On p. 30 we have motion = suggestion, instigation.

‚he would haue gone vp the staires' (p. 17).

The English translator does not seem to have understood the German text (Spies p. 26): gab das Fersengelt die Stiegen hinab *i. e.* he took to his heels down the stairs.

‚desiring him of pardon'

See, on this construction, Mätzner[3] II, 266 and also Franz, Shakespeare Grammatik p. 244. Even if we do not

go the length of Rowe and Collier [1]) who, looking upon this as a mistake, change, *e. g.* desire you of into desire of you, we are apt to think that such a transposition might be the origin of the construction. We should then perhaps have a parallel in Shakespeare's: ‚that many may be meant by the foole multitude', which seems in point [cf. however Furness' ingenious note to this passage, Merchant of Venice, II, 9, 28, on p. 115 of his edition] and possibly also *infra* p. 118: ‚hee fell away from flesh', but see the note to this line. — This hypothesis would however be very unlikely, considering that the construction is already so old. Mätzner gives instances of Orm and Layamon and refers to analogous constructions in Old English and Gothic. I subjoin some additional instances: For of councell I must desyre the, Everyman l. 400; I must you praye of councell, *ib.* l. 490; I pray you.... of your supportacyon, Mankynd, ed. Manly, II l. 205; I shall requyre the of further acqueyntance; Play of the wether, ed. Brandl, l. 227; I have... tentreacte youe of gentle sufferaunce. Respublica ed. Brandl, l. 3 (prol.) See also *infra* p. 104; when a poore weary man desireth thee'; p. 124: desiring both you and them... that you would' etc. and the passive construction on p. 74: ‚how Doctor Faustus was desired by certaine friends of his to knowe the meaning'. But for the explanation suggested by the parallelism indicated, this might be taken to mean that Dr. Faustus ought to know something. The context clearly shows of course that it is the students that wish to know something of Dr. Faustus. We also find: his spirit required him of three daies respite' lower down p. 21, and: ‚thou shouldst not have desired me of such matters' on p. 23. In all these cases, Thoms' text reads (desiring) of him; (required) of him; (desired) of me (p.p. 183, 187, 189 respectively). The modern construction occurs also in our text *e. g.* p. 23: ‚this question that thou demandest of me'.

PHLEGETON' (p. 20).

The error of the German Author, who takes Phlegeton as

[1]) See also the end of this note.

the name of the devils (In dem regieren die Teuffel, Phlegeton genannt, Spies p. 29) is too much for our Englishman but he falls into another by making Phlegeton into that of a King.

‚and very pensiuely (saying nothing) vnto his Spirit, hee went' (p. 22).

There is hardly any doubt that we must read: (saying nothing vnto his Spirit).

‚why then thou didst also beguile me' (p. 24.)

Spies (p. 32) has: So hast du mich auch Besessen? *i. e.* So thou hast possessed me too?

‚the first MOBILE'

As Thoms' text reads here (p. 193:) ‚the first model', I may be pardoned for not having called attention, when printing my Faustus-notes, to the present passage in connection with l. 796 of the B-text. The Primum mobile, also called first movable — see the N.E.D. in F. p. 252. a. — is in the Ptolemaic system an imaginary sphere, the tenth *i. e.* the highest. Hence the ‚Angels of the first MOBILE' may mean nothing else but those farthest away from the earth'.

‚but alwayes bringest me a new' (p. 31).

A new–what? Must we supply suite from l. 3 or take bring in the sense of to report, to bring word (see the N.E.D. in v. 3. b.) and anew = the adverb?

‚Mathematicks' (p. 32).

The only reference I have to this word in the sense of mathematician(s). Elsewhere in our text the latter form is used exclusively.

‚course and recourse of ♄ ♃ ♂ ☉ ♀ ☿ and ☾' (p. 34).

These are of course the symbols of the five primary planets formerly known and of the Sun and Moon in the following order: Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury and the Moon. Thoms' text simply substitutes ‚the planets'. These same names are given in the German original as ‚die sieben Planeten'. (Spies p. 44).

‚the fift essence'

This passage is not in the German original. This fifth

element, ether, was added by the Pythagoreans to the four mentioned; it is not clear what P. F. means by saying that Faustus once had it when at liberty. In Thoms' text it is changed to: filthy essence!

‚and the Lady Saturnia ♓ in Occulto' etc. (p. 35.)

♓ is the symbol of the ‚Pisces' of the Zodiac. But this does not help me to understand the passage.

‚the fodines of precious stones' (p. 36).

No such English word as fodines is recorded in any dictionary, not even in the N.E.D. And as the word is in black letter in our text, it was not considered a foreigner. So we must conclude, as Mr. Henry Bradley himself led me to think, that this is the only known instance of a ‚new' English word = Latin *fodina*. Middle-French knows not only the form fodine (Godefroy has two references), but also: fouine, fouyne and fouwienne in the slightly different sense of: action de creuser, fouille, fossé. The form fouyne is found as late as 1622.

‚his tayle was like a Cowe' (p. 38).

Even without the aid of the German text — hatt einen Kühschwantz, Spies p. 47 — we see at once that we should now express what our Englishman meant, in a slightly different form: his tail was like a Cowe's. This is already the reading of Thoms' text (if it be not a silent correction!). But we must be careful not to ‚correct' our text thus. It is most likely a somewhat illogical construction, to be put down to our author. See possibly *infra* p. 102: her neck as white as the Swanne; and also Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair (I, 1. 23): ‚And her fine high shooes like the Spanish Lady!' On p. 39 we find it said of another devil that he had ‚a tayle like a slowe-worme'. We shall find this to be a case in point on comparing it to the German (Spies p. 47): der schwantz hatt ein Farb wie die Blindschleichen', but with this slight difference that here — as well as again below in the description following — the word tail is in the objective case which allows of two different ways of filling up the ellipsis: he had a tayle like a slowe-worme's or: he had a tayle like a slowe-worme (has one).

‚a tayle like a slowe-worme' (p. 39).

See the preceding note. The German Blindschleiche, quoted there, bears out, if necessary, the correctness of this reading (slow-worm: anguis fragilis or Blindworm) as against the glow-worm of Thoms' text.

‚Chamagosta'

Whence did P. F. draw this substitution for the Sathanas of his original? Thoms has Cannagosta.

‚Dythycan ... Brachus'

Spies has Dythicanus and Drachus, the Wolfenbüttel text however: Dithyrambus and Dracus respectively.

‚a short theefe'

cf. Shallow addressing the page as: my little tiny thief. B Henry IV, act. V, 3, 60.

‚in continent' (p. 41).

Of course incontinent is meant, but as it is possibly no misprint, I had to leave it in the text.

‚Faustus felt .... a small mist' (p. 44).

To feel mist, when head over ears in the water, is a peculiar thing to experience. Let it be observed that Dr. Faustus is not conjuring here, but is being ‚blinded' *i. e.* conjured with. The solution of the difficulty is perhaps to be found in an at random translation, — Spies and the Wolfenbüttel text having: grosse Hitz.

‚IOUE VICTORI' (p. 46).

A mistake or a misprint for Io(h)ne Victori. Both Spies and the Wolfenbüttel text have: Ionae Victori. Thoms' text has: Loue.

‚I am seene'

See a note *supra* p. 6.

‚Tartascelesia' (p. 48).

A contamination, probably a typographical one, of Tartary and Silesia. When we see that Spies in the corresponding passage (p. 55) mentions Tartarey and instead of Schlesien: Sicilia, but that Thoms has Tartary, Silesia (p. 217) and that two pages further (p. 57, chap. 26) he has the name Schlesien, we can have no difficulty in understanding

how this state of affairs has come about: The original English text of 1589 (See my Faustus-Notes p. 143) had Tartary, Silesia as the result of a slip for Sicilia which we should expect as a rendering of the German Sicilia. The printer of the 1592 ed. twisted this into the geographical monstrum: Tartascelesia, whereas the text used by Thoms kept the right reading. This suggests the interesting circumstance that Thoms' text was not copied from the 1592 one or an equally corrupt text, but from an older, possibly the oldest text. See the end of my Introduction.

‚the King of Alchar, and the great Cham'

No equivalent in the German text. Understand: before us lie the kingdoms of the king of Alchar and of the Great Cham. On Alchar, see *infra* (note to p. 70).

‚Weim in Austria' (p. 49).

No equivalent in the German texts. Considering Faustus' geographical summersaults, there can be no doubt that Vienna is meant, — and Weim a misprint for Wien?

‚it is the heauens that moue his course' etc. (p. 50).

This bit of Copernican lore, in flagrant contradiction with the Ptolemaic spirit that pervades the whole Faustbuch, is an addition by the English translator.

‚Yea Christian Reader'

By this address to the Christian Reader — in which we admire the delicacy with which the English translator improves upon his ‚rude German Author' — Mr. P. F. shows, that he forgets altogether he is supposed to be addressing Dr. Victori.

‚and their great ☉ *and* little light ☽ in it:' (p. 51).

The two symbols stand of course for the sun and the moon. I must remark here that the second symbol has a slight horizontal stroke through it that my printers could not reproduce. I do not know whether there is any special significance in this, such as an indication of first or last quarter. The words preceding: little light, might be thought to point to this. Thoms' text has simply: and the (*sic*) great and little light in it.

‚thengs' (p. 52).

I suspect this to be a misprint for things. The only other case of an *e* for a more original *i* I have been able to find is cheualrye in Henry IV; cf. Lummert, Die Orthografie d. 1. Folio, 1883 p. 18 and this is hardly an analogue.

‚many a land *and* Prouince; as' etc. (p. 53).

Some information concerning a few geographical names on this page may not be deemed out of place and will be supplied even at the risk of carrying philological coals to my Readers' New-Castle. MISSENE = Meissen; cf. Spies p. 57: Meissen. SHAWBLANDT is a misprint or a mistake for S(c)hwablandt *i. e.* the Schwabenlandt of Spies. CATHAI is a mediaeval name for China. GINNIE may be either the African Guinea, which had of course been known for a couple of centuries or new Guinea, which had been first visited about 1526, whereas the name had been bestowed on it as recently as 1545 (Brockhaus, Conversationslexicon[14], in v. Neuguinea.) TERRA INCOGNITA [1]), the name of America, until the new name, proposed by Waltseemüller (Hylacomylus) in 1507, had found more general acceptance. As this appears to have been the case especially since the publication of Apian's map in 1520, we see that the old name lingered on a long time after. But the possibility is not excluded that P. F. did not know himself what was meant by this ‚Terra incognita', so that he may have used the word as a historical term. NOVA HISPANIOLA is Mexico (Hispaniola would be San Domingo). TERZERA and S. MICHAELS are two of the Azores. MEDERI is most likely Madeira. TENORRIFOCIE may be meant for, or a corruption of, Teneriffe, one of the Canaries. See p. 72 where Treno Riefe may be the same. The MAYNE LAND seems to indicate a special countrey like Terra Incognita. But I do not know which. The Bishoprick of BREAME would seem to be Bremen, notwithstanding the fact that it had long since ceased to be a Bishopric. It had been Lutherian from about 1522, then Melanchtonian and finally Calvinistic. But our

[1]) Some of these particulars I thankfully acknowledge to have learnt from Prof. A. De Ceuleneer of this University.

friend P. F. is not afraid of an anachronism, *teste* his introducing Pannonia in this passage. Further corruptions of some names mentioned will be found in Thoms' text, and I must add that, with the exception of Missene and Shawblandt, no equivalents of these names are found in Spies.

‚Treir, for that, etc.

Thoms has Trent, (p. 222) See on this name my Faustus Notes p. 134 seqq. The words: for that he chiefly desired to see this towne, yield a characteristic specimen of Mr. P. F.'s art of translation, when compared to the German text: dann jm diese Statt erstlich einfiel zusehen, weil sie so altfränckisch anzusehen war. Erstlich is rendered by chiefly, einfiel finds a sort of equivalent in desired; the Englishman manages to convey the impression that, like the German writer, he gives a reason why Faustus wished to see the town but the real reason *viz.* that the town was so curiously old-fashioned, he does not give, probably because he did not understand the word altfränckisch. [1])

‚the Roode or loft' etc. (p. 55).

I must ask leave to refer my Readers to my Faustus-Notes p.p. 76 seq. where it will be found proved, I think, that l.l. 830, 831 of (the B-text of) ‚The Tragicall History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus' corresponding to the present passage, must originally have been found in the A-text too. Of a church it is said in l. 831 that it is ‚roof't aloft with curious worke in gold.' (Breymann p. 79.) I had not noticed, when preparing my ‚Notes' for the press, that the juxtaposition of these passages suggests an emendation of the English Faust book. It seems indeed more than likely that Marlowe must have read in the prose text: ‚and all the Roo*f*e or loft of the Church'. For, when we come to think of it, only a reading resembling that at present found in the B-text: roo*f*'t aloft, is admissible here. It is true that a Roofe is not, strictly speaking, the same as a loft. But it is not as synonyms that I would look upon

[1]) This interesting word occurs once more on p. 60 of Spies-Braune, again without equivalent in the English translation.

the two words. What the writer — who is here independent of his German text — must have had in his mind is this: the roof was guilded over, or it may have been the loft and not the entire roof. And this force of o r will not help us in the case of: Rood or loft, because there is nothing in the two conceptions r o o d and l o f t that makes such a partial substitution of the one for the other possible. One might also think of ‚roof'd loft', a church-gallery, covered over with a roof, but this is not a very likely reading in view of the context (double gilded over.) A last possibility would seem: Rood-loft, a loft over the centre of the Rood-screen. This reading is possible in itself, but it does not explain ‚roode or loft', the corrupted reading so well, whereas it is easy to see how ‚roof't aloft' (in Marlowe's context) could take the place of ‚roof or loft' in the prose-text.

‚VATICINIUM' (p. 56).

This amusing mistake for Vaticanum (in Spies-Wolfenbüttel) is perpetuated in Thoms' text.

‚in that Church ..... fifteen Italian miles off'

This passage is not in the German original except that, ‚die Kirchen (*sic*) Lateranensis' is mentioned with a short description. The description of Rome is therefore greatly amplified and there is much in this passage which I am unable to find any traces of in the descriptions of Rome (ancient and modern) at my disposal. What our English author can mean *e. g.*, by Charlemagne building the Campo Santo, I do not know. And the mention of ‚the' seven churches of Rome is peculiar, considering that there are about 400 of them. Probably he means the seven Christian Basilicas, for the seven names given, correspond to those of the seven Cathedral Churches, except that S. Mary Magdalen is mentioned instead of S. Croce in Gerusalemme; this may be a mistake. But the most puzzling point is the pyramid. As the description stands here, it is sheer nonsense: a p y r a m i d, of the dimensions given, l e a n i n g against a wall after having been brought over from Africa and then found e r e c t e d in some other place is hardly

imaginable. The fact that Pope Sixtus the fifth is known to have caused an obelisk to be erected in front of S. Peters, coupled with the circumstance that a pyramid existed in Rome — as it does now — which had been built in Rome itself (the so-called Cestius-pyramid) suggests a confusion in the writer's mind of which the passage as it stands is the result. It is true that, even thus, much remains to be accounted for. The obelisk in question which used to be near the Sacristy of S. Peters — which is not necessarily the same as ‚leaning against the Church wall' — and which was erected in (what may very well be called S. Peters Churchyard *i. e.* in) the Piazza di San Pietro, had not been brought across by Julius Caesar but by Caligula (A. D. 39) and I do not know of any crucifix, nor of any brazen lions on the Pyramid of Cestius. But when confusion has once been found to exist, it seems legitimate to assume some more of it, when no other explanation can be found. For a description of the obelisk, I refer my Readers to Gsell-Fels' Rom (Meyers Reisebücher; 4th ed. 1895) col. 507 and for Cestius' Pyramid to the same work, col. 931. It is worth while remarking here, that the transfer of this pyramid took place in 1586, under the greatest difficulties. The work was begun on April 30th but it was not until September 10th that the colossal monument was lowered on to its new pedestal. The successful completion of the work seems to have been accompanied with official and popular rejoicings and it may consequently be assumed that it made some stir outside Rome too. These considerations are not, as they may seem, irrelevant to our purpose. Readers of my Introduction will know that I am working continually with an eye to such questions as to whether details added by our Englishman show him to have been an eye-witness or not. This particular point, as so many others, is negative in its result.

Marlowe copied part of this passage into his Dr. Faustus, see his l.l. 859 seq. (VII, 42 seqq.) It will be seen from the preceding discussion that ‚the certain obelisk (brought over A. D. 353 by Constantius)' and that Prof. Ward reminds

us of, cannot have been the one which the author of the prose text had in view, as little as it could have been that which Marlowe was ‚thinking of'. See my Faustus-Notes p. 79.

‚proud stout' etc. (p. 57).

The anti-Romanism of the German author is surpassed by the not very delicate hitting of the Englishman. Thus, the expansion about the Nuns is not in Spies.

‚smote the Pope on the face'

I have already called attention to this passage in connection with its German original, in my Faustus-Notes (p.p. 83 seq.) Spies has (p. 59): ‚bliess D. Faustus ihm in das Angesicht' and , the English for *blasen* being to blow, our friend P. F. either by way of a joke or through ignorance took to blow in the sense of to smite and accordingly used this word'. It would now appear to me to be an ignorant translation rather than a joke. If it were a joke, there would be no imaginable reason for the Englishman to add ‚could suffer it no longer' etc., which seems only explainable on the supposition of the translator wishing to account for this curious behaviour, as it must have seemed to him.

‚MONTE CAUAL' (p. 58).

In the April-number of the Modern Language Notes for 1898, I have discussed this expression and, after rejecting some suggestions and apparent possibilities, I have come to the conclusion that it merely means ‚come on', ‚cheer up' or some such expression of exhortation. In Gervase Markhams The Soldiers' Accidence (1625), we find the ‚points of war' enumerated *i. e.* the Sounds and Commands of the trumpet for the Cavalry. They are all Spanish expressions, although not purely so in form any more, and ‚Mounte Cavallo' or Mount on Horsebacke is the second of them. And this expression seems to me to fit in excellently in our context, for — to quote my paper *l.l.* — ‚for the only semasiological condition wanted to make it plausible that an expression, originally meaning ‚Mount on horseback' should extend its sense into a general exhortative such as in our text, is that it should be generally known and under-

stood. And this condition, if we could for a moment doubt it, is fulfilled, for ‚Mounte Cavallo' is one of those six ‚Points of War' which, according to Markham, are ‚most necessary for the Soldiers' knowledge; that is, they belonged to the Rudiments of their Art'.

I can now add a reference to two passages which, from different points of view are interesting in this connection. The first is from Ben Jonson's New Inn. III, 1, 1 seqq. Col. Tipto says to Fly: I like the plot of your militia well. It is a fine militia, and well ordered, and the division's neat! 't will be desired Only, the expressions were a little more Spanish; For there's the best militia of the world, *etc.*, which passage, however jocosely meant — see the context — shows, once more, that we may *à priori* expect a Spanish expression in this connection. The second is from Chettle, Haughton and Dekker's Patient Grissill. See Hubsche's edition (Erlangen, 1893) p. 66 l.l. 2113 seqq. We fall into the midst of a quibbling conversational flirtation between the fair Julia and some of her admirers. Farnese, one of them, says to her ‚..... yet for a need we could turne you into an armourie: as for example, your lips (let me see), no point of war for your lips? can I put them to no use but kissing? oh yes, if you change (Read: charge?) them to shoote out unkinde language to vs that stand at your mercie, they are two culuerins to destroy vs.' From this extract too, it becomes clear that it was popularly known what the points of war were; as a matter of fact, the semasiology of ‚points of war' here, is analogous to that, vindicated for ‚monte caval', both having extended their meaning greatly, owing no doubt, to their being evidently generally known and used.

‚CAMPA DE FIORE'

This is of course the Campo de' Fiori, at present a fruit-market; Gsell Fells, col. 832. Whether the corrupt Italian is due to the author or to the printers is of course impossible to determine.

‚FLORENCE' (p. 59)

The confusion in the description of Florence is so much ‚worse confounded' than in the German text, — and, I may

add, so much greater there, than in the original German text, about which see lower down — that I must append a somewhat long note here.

The title-page of our text indicates already that P. F. translated it from the German and adds that ‚in conuenient places imperfect matter (had been) amended: according to the true Copie printed *at* Franckfort' and I have concluded from this (see my Faustus–Notes, p. 59 *note*) that ‚there could be no doubt about the printed Spies being the original of Mr. P. F.'s translation'. This conclusion, it will be seen, remains intact but the words quoted, when taken by themselves, might be construed to mean that only this edition ‚Newly imprinted' (*i. e.* not the *editio princeps*) had been ‚amended' in accordance with Spies' Franckfort edition and that consequently the now non-extant *editio princeps* had been translated from some other text. We know of only one other text *viz.* the Wolfenbüttel one and we need not unnecessarily complicate matters by vaguely taking into consideration any other, merely hypothetical, text. On the page quoted of my Faustus-Notes, indications will be found to the effect that this supposition, already very unlikely in itself, does not hit the truth. And throughout the body of these Notes, my Reader will find some more, — especially lower down in this very discussion, — each and all tending to prove that P. F. followed the Spies-text and not the Wolfenbüttel one. These two text differ considerably however and it is an interesting fact, which, to my knowledge, has not yet been pointed out, that the Wolfenbüttel text represents, on the whole, an older stage than Spies. This latter point too, which I had, anticipatingly to remind my readers of, will presently be taken up again.

Mr. P. F.'s description of Florence may conveniently be divided into seven points for the purpose of discovering the source of the confusion in his statements: I. The pleasant walke of Merchants; II, the goodly vaults of the citie, *etc.*; III, the houses are built outwardly *etc.*; IV, the sumptuous Church in the Dukes Castle called Nostra Donna, *etc.*; V, in which .... a Marble doore *etc.*; VI, the gate of the Castle

was Bell mettall; VII, the Holy Patriarkes.... and diuers other histories out of the olde and new Testament.

I must momentarily leave the three first points out of discussion and begin with the fourth. The corresponding passage in Spies reads: desz schönen gezierten Baumgarten zu S. Maria. Der Kirchen, so allda im Schlosz ligt, mit schönen köstlichen Vmbgängen bekleidet'. (p. 60). This description answers as little to reality as the English text, for there is no such thing as a church called Nostra Donna *in* a Castle and there never was any in Florence; nor was there ever any ‚Baumgarten zu S. Maria' that I know of. [1])

Already our Wolfenbüttel text brings some light. We read there of the ‚kunstliche(n) zier von den schönen schwibogen oder Gewelb zu S. Maria, der schönen, gezierten Paumgarten, die Kirch zu S. Florenz (*sic*), so im Fluss ligt, mit schönen, künstlichen, Ewigen Vmbgängen belaittet', and we see 1° that the important words: zu S. Maria have changed places, referring now to the ‚Schwibogen' of the Cathedral, instead of to the ‚Baumgarten'; 2° that the ‚Schloss' *i. e.* duke's Castle has disappeared, making place for the ‚Fluss' and 3° that sumptuous may correspond to the ‚schön, köstlich' of Spies. But even this description, though more exact than that in Spies, is not quite accurate. When we turn to the source of the Volksbuch, *viz.* Schedel's Chronic of 1493, — which, thanks to Milchsack's important discoveries, we have now been led and enabled to do — (cf Milchsack p. xxxii) we find him mention ‚ein berümbte thumbkirch. mit eim wunderwirdigen schwinbogen (*sic*) oder gewelb gezieret. vnd in der ere der.... Marie geweyhet.... vnd.... ein pawmgart.... vber sand Lorentzen kirchen an dem gestadt des fluss mit ewigem vmbgang gelaytet.' We observe here the explanation of the enigmatical ‚S. Florenz' of the Wolfenbüttel text and find the readings

[1]) Having not yet had the good fortune to visit the city of the Medici, I had to go by the description of Florence in various books. I have used especially Gsell-Fell's Ober-Italien in Meyer's Reisebücher, which seem to me to give sufficient historical information of which I stood of course most in need.

Fluss and belaittet confirmed as against the Schloss and bekleidet of Spies. The fifth point ‚in which he saw many monuments, as a Marble doore most huge to looke vpon' is undoubtedly the rendering of Spies' ‚auch einen gantz auffgerichten Marmelsteinen Thurn', possibly influenced by what follows: ‚das T h o r wodurch man gehet, mit Glocken oder Ertzspeiss gemacht', although this corresponds more immediately to P. F.'s sixth point: ‚the gate of the Castle was Bell metall'. The Wolfenbüttel text presents no important *varia lectio* except that the first part reads: m i t einem gantz Marmolsteinen Thurn a u f g e r i c h t'. In order to judge of the inaccuracy of these descriptions, we must remember that ‚which' of the fifth point refers to the Lady's church *i. e.* the dome of Florence and that the description given is followed by the seventh point according to which it is the gate of the Castle (of) Bell Metall ‚wherein are grauen the holy Patriarkes, with Christ and his twelue Apostles, and diuers other histories out of the olde and new Testament'. It will be seen, that there is a confusion here between the *Campanile, i. e.* the marble clock-tower of the Cathedral and the famous bronze doors of the *Battisterio,* the church of the Florentine patron saint, S. John the Baptist. The reference to bas-reliefs of the old a n d new testament found in the English and the two German texts quoted, proves that the Campanile is meant. In none of the bronze doors are they found combined, but ‚Bell Metall' could only apply to the portals of the *Battisterio* (see Gsell-Fells col^{s} 1128—1133.) Schedels Chronik once more offers the solution of the riddle. We find (Milchsack, *l.l.*) Schedel speaking of S. John the Baptist ‚in des ere ein köstlicher tempel. den sie baptisterium nennen. an eim gelegnern ende der statt geweyhet ist. daran die thore von fester glockenspeiss oder ertze gemacht. vnnd die historien', *etc.* So the compiler of the German Volksbuch stands convicted of having most unscrupulously abridged his source without the slightest regard to context. At the same time it will be noticed that Schedel's text is not free from inaccuracies either. For the ‚historien des neven vnd

alten testaments' are not found together in any of the three bronze doors of the *Battisterio*, as I remarked before, but only on the *Campanile*. Schedel has probably abridged an other source again! I may remark incidentally here, that our friend P. F. can as little have been at Florence as the compiler of the German text, or he would not have allowed this nonsense to stand. At least I do not suppose that any one will think this hypothetical conclusion too bold. See the Introduction.

There remains the three first points. I do not know anything about the ‚pleasant walke of Merchants', unless the Mercato Vecchio be meant and, as to the two remaining statements, I can be almost as brief. I suggest that the whole passage about the Vaults, as applied to the houses and the city is a thoughtless expansion and transfer from the ‚Schwibbogen' which undoubtedly refers to Brunellesco's cupola of the Cathedral.

A comparison of the various texts quoted here, will already have shown my readers, that the F l u s s of the Wolfenbüttel text as being more in accordance with Schedel and possibly with reality, than the S c h l o s s of Spies, points to the Wolfenbüttel text being the older of the two. As it would however be venturous to base such an assertion on one point only, I investigated the relation of these three texts for the greater part of this chapter. It was not necessary to do more — this hors d'oeuvre takes up already more than enough space, as it is — as this point is but of secondary importance to our immediate purpose. I must of course give a l l the variae lectiones in the passage referred to.

Spies, p.p. 57 seqq.	Wolfenbüttel, p.p. 56 seqq.	Schedel, *apud* Milchsack, p.p. xxvi seqq.
1. im 16-jar ein Reysz	1. ein Sechsjärige Raisz	
2. Dromedari	2. Parder oder Drometarj	

Spies.	Wolfenbüttel.	Schedel.
3. Behem	3. Beheim, Mehrerlandt	
4. Portugall	4. *deest.*	
5. name er ein Widerfuhr	5. nimmt ers jm wieder für	
6. Popo	6. Popion	6. Popion[is]
7. ausz vnglaublichen grossen steinen.	7. auss vnglaublicher gröss der stain.	7. auss vnglewplicher grösse der stein
8. Griechischen Wein (p. 58)	8. Vinum Graecum	8. Kriechyschen wein
9. Bald fällt jm Venedig ein	9. Bald felt jm Venedig ein, wendt sich dahin	
10. zur Menschlichen Vnterhaltung	10. zu der Menschlichen aufenthalttung	10. zu menschlicher enthaltung
11. ein Vberflusz.	11. ein vberflüssige notturft	11. noturftiger ding ein überflüssigkeit
12. dreyfächtigen Mawer	12. Dreyfelttigen Vmbkreysz vnnd Mauren	12. trifeltigem Vmbkrais vnd Mawr
13. in gantz Italia	13. in Welschlandt	13. in welschen landen
14. Heylthumbs (p. 59.)	14. Heyligthumb	14. Heilig(t)hums
15. alles Gottloses Wesen	15. alle schöne Gottseligkeitten	
16. *deest.*	16. Hört nun . . — geessen oder getrunnckhen (two sentences)	
17. beredet	17. saget	
18. lassen halten (p. 60)	18. haben	
19. condemniert	19. appelliert	

Spies.	Wolfenbüttel.	Schedel.
20. ein gut fegen	20. ein guetten Segen	
21. anzeigung der hitze	21. entzinding der hytz	21. entzündung der hytz
22. 7 gar schöne See, auch hat er da viel ander schöne Flüsz vnd Wasser gezehlet	22. Sibenzehn gar schöne See vnnd So wasser fluss gezelt	22. xvij gar schöne see. vnd Lx wasserflüss
23. Seul, mit schönen gehawen Bildern	23. Saul Sechtzig Völckher gehawen	23. Lx. völcker an einer seüln
24. Teufel (zu S. Vrsula) (p. 61)	24. Tempel (zu S. Vrsula.)	
25. der grosz Keyser Carolus	25. Kayser Carolus Magnus	25. des groszen kayser Karls
26. vnd geordnet	26. *deest*	26. der selb hat geordnet
27. mit zigelsteinen	27. Ziegelstainen	27. mit zygelstainin.
28. Es ist .. Land	28. hat ... Laundt	28. hat ... Feldung
29. war Würtzburg (p. 62)	29. wardt Wirtzburg	
30. vnd ... Fruchtbar	30. ist ... Fruchtbar	
31. Johanser (Orden)	31. *deest*.	31. sant johansen
32. carthäuser	32. Chorherrisch	32. Carthewszer
33.	33. Funf Pfarren	33. funff pfarr
34. Thor	34. Thurn.	34. thurn
35. von Nero	35. nach Nero	35. von Nero
36. desz Kaysers Zeichen	36. das Zaichen	36. der keyserlichen zaichen.
37. desz grossen Keysers Caroli	37. des Kaysers Caroli Magni	37. des groszen keyser Karls.
38. 10 Apotecken.	38. Sechzehen Apoteckhen.	

This list may be considered fairly representative and typical. I have chosen this passage, because here I could hope to find a criterion in many passages of Schedels Chronik in order to decide as to the relative value of the two Faust texts. In estimating this value, we must leave nos. 2, 3, 4, 9 out of consideration, as they do not prove anything. Some (15, 16, 17, 18 and 38) are doubtful [1]), but, whereas we find nine [2]) where the reading of Spies seems the more original one, seventeen [3]) speak in favour of the Wolfenbüttel text. And it will be noticed, that the nine cases where Spies' text seems the better one, contain, a goodly number where chance may have had some play. The important conclusion to be drawn from this table is that not only does one text represent an older stage (Wolfenbüttel) than the other one (Spies) but that at least one [4]) earlier text must have existed from which both copied.

‚SENA .... Hospital of SANTA MARIA FORMOSA'

P. F. added the whole of this passage about Sena, with which Siena is undoubtedly meant. Thoms has Senia which points to Siena being the actual reading of our lost text of 1588. The Hospital of Santa Maria formosa can hardly be anything else than the Spedale di S. Maria della Scala opposite the Dome. The rest of the description I am unable to verify.

[1]) Doubful are, at any rate nos. 26, 27 and 31 and in the eyes of many readers probably some other cases.

[2]) Nos. 1, 8, 19, 25 and 37, 29, 32, 35, and 36. That ‚ein Sechsjärige Raysz' of no. 1 in Wolfenbüttel cannot possibly be the right reading results from the fact that we read in b o t h texts that the journey lasted 25 days.

[3]) Nos. 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 33, and 34, one with more force than an other of course and especially in their aggregate value. Only no. 22 seems to call for a word of comment. Milchsack prints the passage from the Wolfenbüttel Ms. as follows: ‚Sibenzehen gar schöne See vnnd So [hat er da viel ander schöne] wasser fluss gezelt' *i. e.* he adds some words evidently from the Spies text. Had he seen the importance of the Schedel text for criticism, he would undoubtedly have turned to it here. I submit that So is a mistake for the 60 of the original German text and that the man who is responsible for the text which Spies printed, finding So in an intermediate text, ‚emended' it, — like Milchsack did.

[4]) See the last sentence (‚intermediate text') of the preceding note.

‚BETHELEM' (p. 60).

A mistake or a misprint — the former possibility is not entirely excluded — for Bethlehem or Bethleem. In the ed. 1592, BETHE - is on one line and LEM on the next.

‚GIBLATERRA'

The modern form Gibraltar is derived, I understand (see *e. g.* the Enc. Dict.) from ‚Gibel or Jabal - al Tarik = Mount Tarik, named after Tarik .... the Saracen leader, who captured it from the Christians in A. D. 711.' The form here given may represent an older form. There is no equivalent in Spies; the whole of this highfalutin passage about the voyages of the three kings is an addition by our loquacious friend P. F.

‚Church of S. VRSULA'

Although the Wolfenbüttel text has Tempel here and the Spies text by a misprint Teufel, I do not even hypothetically conclude to an imitation here by the translator of the former text. That he had the Frankfort printed text before him is so certain, that we must assume an unusual amount of lucidity on the part of P. F. who has here lost a splendid opportunity of thoughtlessly writing some more nonsense. See the beginning paragraphs of the note on Florence, *supra* p. 150.

‚CAROLUS QUARTUS'

A mistake for Carolus Magnus.

‚GEUF'

My conception of a misprint as distinguished from a mistake, is that the former excludes all doubt as to whether the writer would or would not have recognised the correct form under its momentary disguise. As the latter state of affairs can here be thought of, however remotely, I did not change Geuf into Genf in the text. For, had he recognised the town he would most likely have written Geneva. With regard to the statement that Genf is a Citie in Sauoy, lying neere Switzerland, this is at least sense, — if hardly correct, seeing that Geneva was virtually Swiss at the time. But Spies' text can again not be understood, but for the aid of the Wolfenbüttel and Schedel texts. Spies reads: ‚ist ein Statt

in Saphoy, ligt in der gegend desz Schweitzerlands' (p. 61); Wolfenbüttel: ist ain Statt der Saffoyer, ligt in Gegnen des Schweitzerlandt, which stands closer to Schedels text: ‚die ... Statt der Sophoyer ... dise statt ist der Schweitzer gegenten nahennd gelegen' ... (Milchsack p. xxxiv.)

‚STRASBURG ... the Minister ... Dukes of SLESIA' (p. 61).

I cannot give the source of P. F.'s amplifications. The description of the Minister (*i. e.* of course the Minster) is exact, so far as it goes. I would call attention here to the mention of the Dukes of Slesia, for it may lead to the discovery of the wanting source.

‚BASILE .... BASILISCUS'

This derivation is found in the three German texts Schedel, Wolfenbüttel and Spies, but the translator is responsible for the romantic details as to the passing of the dragon.

‚COSTUITZ in SWEITZ .... the black Sea' (p. 62).

Of course Costnitz (*i. e.* Constantz) is meant. The incorrect statement that it is situated in Switzerland is found in the English text only. How our translator got at the Black Sea for the Bodensee I am unable to understand. Considering that P. F. presents us with the rich joke about Costnitz meaning *Cost* (Thoms adds: *me*) *nothing*, instead of the correct derivation given by Spies (as well as by the latter's two predecessors) it will be thought hardly conceivable that he could have written Costuitz for then he might be supposed to have translated ‚Cost a joke' and to have changed his amusing little story accordingly. But this, I must add, would presuppose that he invented this story *i. e.* that he understood German enough to do so, which is very problematical. (See the Introduction.) Hence it is impossible to be quite certain as to whether Costuitz constitutes a mistake or a misprint.

‚Wartzburg'

Würtzburg is meant. Wartzburg may be a misprint or a blunder. The translator may have had such a form as Wartburg in his mind, which an antipapist such as P. F. had certainly heard of.

‚an Alter, where are ingrauen all the foure Elements, *etc.* (p. 63).

This is not in any of the German texts. I find nothing about this Altar.

‚the speare that thrust our Saviour into the side'

The obvious correction: ‚the spear that Longinus thrust our Saviour into the side' is borne out by the German text: ‚So Longinus Christo in die Seyten gestochen'. For ‚the', instead of ‚his' sides, as we should write now, see Franz, Shakespeare Grammatik I § 117. It is not a Germanism.

‚thirteene common hothouses'

This = the ‚13 gemeiner Badstuben' of the original. As hothouse is found in the 16th century both in the sense of brothel and of hot baths we can only get at the meaning by conjecture. Considering that the German Badstube is only used in its literal sense, we may conclude that, in all likelihood, hothouse is = hot baths here, especially as the context would hardly admit of the other notion.

‚*132* tall ships'

The 132 tall ships will have caused some surprise at Nuremberg; they will undoubtedly have to disappear. Spies has: 132 Hauptmannschaft, which does but increase our astonishment, for how could P. F. equate these two notions? I suspect that tall ships is a corruption of some word in – ship, corresponding to (Hauptmann)schaft, meaning capitanea (see Grimm *in v.*) centurio, dominatio or some such thing. But which? Mastership, lordship, earlship, princeship? And of none of these, the corruption into tall ships would be easy to understand.

‚VINDELICA .... ZIZARIA, the yron bridge .... lastly .... AUGUSTA' (p. 64).

It is of course the Augusta Vindelicorum that is meant. Zizaria, the yron bridge will become clearer on a comparison of Spies and the older texts. According to these it was first called Vindelica, ‚darnach Zizaria, dann Eysenburg'. Eysenburg [1]) *i. e.* the ‚iron castle', a supposed name of Augs-

[1]) Schedel has Eysenberg *i. e.* mountain containing iron, which is probably the better reading.

burg, where P. F. wrongly takes – *burg* to mean bridge. With regard to Zizaria, our ultimate source, Schedel (apud Milchsack p. XL) gives an account which is worth transcribing: ‚Nach dem nw die streypern (*sic*, *i. e.* streitbaren) ‚weyber Amazones genant Europam verfolgten. haben sie ‚vnder irer königin Marsepia die schwaben .... aus diser ‚statt bis an das gepirg zeweichen gezwungen .... Nw er‚welten sie ine die göttin Zizam. die maynen sie Cererem ‚gewesen sein. Von derselben göttin wardt die stat Zizaria ‚genambt'. For my hypothesis concerning the meaning of Zizaria, I wish to refer my Reader to the note on ZIPZAR, lower down p.p. 164, 165. It is possible that, in view of Spies' ‚dann Eysenburg', we may have to read in our text: Zizaria, then yron bridge.

‚RAUENSPURG .... seuen names'

Rauenspurg is P. F.'s rendering of the German Regensburg, which he would have rendered no doubt by Rainsburg or some such form, if he had given himself the trouble to think and which he would have left untranslated if he had ever been there, for then he would have seen that it is so called after the Regen, a tributary of the Danube. The best information on the six other names will be found in what is for us the ultimate source *i. e.* Schedel's Chronicle, which has again been extracted by the compiler of the German *Volksbuch*, which has again been thoughtlessly translated by our friend P. F. Still, even so, a good deal remains mysterious. See Milchsack, p. XL. TYBERIA is said to be derived ‚von irm erpawer' Tiberius, the son of Augustus. ‚Zum andern ist sie langzeit Quadrata das ist die vierecket statt gehaiszen worden darumb das sie in vieregckete gestalt vnd mit einer mawr von groszen quadersteinen vmfangen gewesen ist....' So here Schedel gives us the choice – *more majorum* – between two derivations. I doubt whether the town was ever built in the form of a square. For HYASPALIS we might think of Greek ὗες, were it not for the *Volksbuch* which points to an entirely different derivation. I quote the completer text of Schedel: zum dritten Hyatospolis oder Hyaspolis von wegen der groben sprach des volcks in

der nachpawrschaft auf dem gew wesende. das seine wort mit weyttem zedentem (read: *g*edentem?) mund auszredet. Before a friend suggested to me that the author seems to have thought of latin *hiare* (the hybridity would be no objection) I had myself formed a different hypothesis. In connection with the ‚grobe sprach', I had been thinking that the German compiler had connected it with Greek ὗς, Schwein. It would certainly not be unworthy of a ‚rude German author', as P. F. characteristically calls him, to use this epithet of something he disapproves of. As regards Reginopolis, – I mention that the Romans called it *Castra Règina*. Schedel has however a different explanation. Imbripolis is the Latin rendering of Regensburg and Ratisbona the Celtic form, it would seem. In the German texts, this is connected however with *ratis*: ‚von den schiffen oder flössen die kaufmanschatzs halben'; (? der kaufmanschaft halben). S. REMEDIAN is a mistake for S. Remigian, apparently the name of the cathedral of Regensburg, burnt down before the present Dome, S. Peters, was begun in 1275. (Milchsack p. XLI and Baedeker's Süd-Deutschland. p. 218. There is some confusion again owing to thoughtless ‚contraction' of the original with regard to its position for I am not aware that it ever stood on any bridge. The German texts mention a bridge, but it is P. F. who placed the church on it.

‚nerehand threescore .... Riuers'

The word nerehand occurs once more, *infra* p. 102. It has not of course the modern signification close at hand, but the older one: almost, *c.f.* well-nigh. It occurs in this meaning *e. g.* in the Secunda Pastorum of the Towneley l.l. 2 and 10.

‚MENTZ in BAVARIA'

Of course Munic is meant, Mentz being a mistake for the form Menchen, which we find lower down, p. 83 of our text.

‚SALTZBURG .... ABEL'

I am unable to give any explanation of this mysteriously growing ‚forme' except that Thoms' text has here preserved

a better reading: *a bell*, so that the first victim of human envy disappears into nothingness. See the context. Thoms partly englishes Saltzburg into Salisburg.

‚PRAGE' (p. 65).

Here again accurate and inaccurate statements are most intricately mixed up. The former – the threefold division, the existence of a separate Jews' quarter and a famous bridge – are all found in Spies. The inaccurate statements are additions of our author with the exception of the 24 arches, which number is also found in the German texts. It is needless to enter into more details here especially as I do not know any thing about the sources of these phantastic stories; it is quite evident that P. F. must again have been copying out some book and that he had never been there.

‚BRESLAWE' (p. 66).

The whole account of this town is an addition by P. F. I know nothing about this brazen virgin.

‚CRACOUIA'

The usual mixture of *Wahrheit* and *Dichtung* will be found here: kazimierz is *e. g.* really the name of the Jews' quarter, but this part is not divided from the town by the Vistula, *etc.* The greater part of the particulars added, I cannot control but the fact quoted, suffices to establish my point that our translator did not know the place personally.

‚SANDETZ' (p. 67).

This is Sandec in Gallicia. It would be interesting to be allowed to conclude from this approximatively phonetic spelling that P. F. had heard the name pronounced, which would point to his having had an oral source for this and consequently possibly for other statements. But we must be careful, for his written source may already have had this phonetic spelling of which, surely, P. F. had not got the monopoly.

‚SHEDE, INGRATZ'

I am unable to guess which ‚lands (or) prouinces' can be meant here.

‚I will *abide* thee' (p. 69).

I must call attention here to a bad misprint (*abide* should be *aide*) and I do so most apologetically.

‚ALKAR .... or MEMPHIS' (p. 70).

There is some confusion here, the ruins of Memphis and Masz-el-kâhira (whence Alkar and Alchar, p. 48) being near enough but of course not identical. The confusion is quite as bad in Spies and in the Wolfenbüttel M.s. where we have the series: Alkair, Chayrum, Memphis and Alkeyro, Memphis, Chyrus respectively.

‚before time'

The German text has vormals so that we must perhaps read: before that time. Thoms has: before times.

‚Nilus' (p. 71).

The statement about the Nile having its ‚first head and spring' there is, of course, not true, and I gather from the information here at my disposal — see Brockhaus[14] vol. 12, p. 375, that it must then have been known not to be true. It is not in our translator's source; we read there: Da theilet sich der Fluss Nilus in Egipten. P. F.'s text reads suspiciously much like one of his random shots.

‚Sabatz'

Thoms has Sebasa. On the authority of Kühne (p. 201), this is: ‚ein von den Türken 1521 erobertes Castell'.

‚a wel called Zipzar'

The mineral springs in Hungaria are well-known and the story of iron changing into copper has some foundation in fact; in this sense that iron can really precipitate ‚copper which is easily attacked by acids, whence it is called *meretrix metallorum* by the Alchemists'. This statement I quote from the *Ausführliches Lehrbuch der Chemie* by Roscoe and Schorlemmer (II, 260 seq.) where a subsequent passage gives some information, bearing directly on the question under discussion and which I therefore extract here, abridging it as much as possible. Basilius Valentinus (15th century) writes: The cement or lye at Schmölnitz in Hungaria corrodes iron into slich and when this slich is

taken out of the trough, it is excellent ♀ (= copper; the symbol is that of Venus) .... Clearly Valentinus looks upon it as an actual change of the one metal into the other and so did, not only Paracelsus (1493—1541), but also other chemical men as late as 1690, although *e. g.* Van Helmont (1577—1644) had already demonstrated that copper existed in the solution out of which it is precipitated by the action of iron.

The importance of the preceding information lies especially in the mention of Schmölnitz, for we see that already in the 16th century, such an actual change of iron into copper was really supposed to take place in Hungaria; and when then we read that Schmölnitz is a community in a Hungarian district called Zips, that it is, to quote my source [1]) in German, one of the ‚Gründe' *i. e.* ‚alte Deutsche Bergorte im Süden des Zipser komitats in Ungarn', we are at the bottom of our textual mystery. Our friend P. F. must have once more misunderstood his source and that immediate or indirect source must have been a German book, for only the German form of the adjective Zipser explains our Zipzar. And it is not impossible that Zizaria as a name = Eysenburg (see *ante* p. 161) should be connected although the absence of documents forbids me to give any support to this ‚airy' hypothesis.

‚OFEN, but in the HUNGARIAN speech it is START'

Ofen is of course in the ‚Hungarian speech' called Buda. The form Start must have puzzled many a student of our text as well as of Spies where we find the same name (Wolfenbüttel has: Rart) but I find no attempt at explanation in Kühne. It is very simple when once we know it. In Schedel's cronicle (see Milchsack, p. XLVII) we find the solution: Aber buda hiesz dise start (*sic*) nach seinem namen budam. An extraordinary amount of obtuseness has led the compiler of the German Volksbuch to turn this into: Die statt nennen die Vngern Start.

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[1]) Brockhaus' Conversationslexion 14 *in v. v.* Schmölnitz and Gründe.

‚LIPTZIG .... great vessell'

I do not know which vessel our author is thinking of. The date does not of course allow us to think of that which is now in Auerbachs Keller. Knowing that P. F. is continually muddling up matters, I at first thought it just possible that he was mixing up with the Heidelberger Fass, but it appears that the first one of its kind was built only in 1591. We are therefore led back to the famous spot which is now knitted up with the Faust-Legend. The legend of Faust's ride on a vessel may have been known previously [1]) to the year 1590, when it is found in print in the Erfurt-additions although I must grant that it would be strange to find this referred to in the English Historie — and that without special mention of Faustus' feat — and not in the German *Volksbuch*.

‚ERFORT in DURINGEN, where he visited the FRESKOLD'

I am completely in the dark as to what is meant by Freskold. It looks like a misprint for frescoes but the only

[1]) Faustus' conjuring tricks before the students at Erfurt (also mentioned in these Erfurt additions) were *e. g.* known as early as 1576. See the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, N. F. I (1897) p. 326. And if Szamatólski's hypothesis concerning the source of these Erfurt additions may be definitely accepted — and I do not know of any vital objection, formulated or to be formulated against it — the contents of the Erfurt-chapters was taken from a chronicle by Wambach, anterior to 1556. See *Euphorion* vol. II p.p. 51 seqq.

On the other hand, I must mention another possibility, for the sake of completeness. Considering that our text is of 1592 and that the ‚vessell' is mentioned in the Erfurt additions of 1590 the passage under consideration may be an addition of the 1592 ed., — as it might be, for the matter of that, on the supposition of the Heidelberg reminiscences, alluded to above. But this is very unlikely on the face of it and it becomes doubly so, when we remember that the 1592 ed. seems a page for page reprint of the earlier one. See the Introduction p. XV.

I may add here that this chronicle by Wambach may have been the one I was looking for when I wrote the note to l. 645 of Marlowe's Faustus (F. N. p. 62). But how did Marlowe get to know of it? If we must assume an independent source here for Marlowe, this would constitute a very welcome additional hint that the contents of Wambach's chronicle had become known in England in 1588, the date of our prose text. Q.E.D.

frescoes I know of in Erfurt, are the modern ones in the town-hall. Can there be a confusion here between frescoes and some of the ancient paintings *e. g.* those in the old Dominican church of which I read that it contains ‚altdeutsche Gemälde im Chor'?

‚TRENO RIEFE' (p. 72)

Probably another corruption of Teneriffe, see above p. 145.

‚the tree that bringeth forth fruite' *etc.*

This story of the Barnacle Goose has been sufficiently thrashed out by Max Müller in his Lectures on the science of Language vol. II p.p. 583—604. Mandeville has a reference to these *Bernakes* (see Morris and Skeat's Specimens of Early English, II p. 170 seq.) to which Dr. M. Basse called my attention. The solitary Dutch reference I have for it, may find a place here: soo namen wy den loeff naar Irlandt, daer wy met groote verwonderinghe saghen, hoe den seltsamen voghel Barnacus daer uytten abeel in groeyende, van de welcke wy oock eenen onvolwassenen, tot een waerteecken mede droeghen. (1583). *Vad. Museum* III, 379.

‚a . . . strike of fire' (p. 73).

No equivalent in Spies. Thoms' text reads streak (p. 243), which we must be careful not to substitute too quickly for strike. In itself, either reading is irreproachable – for strike, *c.f.* strike of day – and as Thoms' text may represent the lost original as wel as our 1592 edition, it would seem as if we had nothing to go by. For all that, I venture to think that there is something to be said in favour of strike. It is more likely that this somewhat out of the way expression should have been ‚corrected' into streak than *vice versa*. ‚A streame of fire' lower down, p. 77 is a rendering of Spies' Feuerstrom.

‚the Angell Michael'

Spies has: der Engel Cherubin, with which Uriel is probably meant. See the N.E.D. *in voce* cherub *sub* 1. *c.*

‚was desired . . . . to knowe'

See my note to ‚desiring him of pardon' on p. 17; *supra* p. 139.

‚S. Eizleben'

It will be difficult to understand this seeming sanctification of a town except on the supposition that it is a misprint for Eiszleben.

‚aforewarning' (p. 77)

This, in one word, may of course be a misprint for a forewarning, which occurs *e. g.* on p. 74 of our text. But on comparing the N.E.D. vol I p. 165, it will be seen that a *sb.* aforewarning, although not actually found, is not unimaginable. Hence it is more than likely that we have a unicum here.

‚a lanterne' (p. 79).

Thoms' reading pattern is certainly wrong, considering that Spies has *Lucern*. At the time of writing my Faustus-Notes I had not seen the interest of this passage in connection with the discussion of Marlowe's source, or I should have treated of this word on p. 138 (ib.) in connection with l.l. 1061 seqq. of Marlowe's play: Chiefe spectacle of the worldes preeminence, The bright shining of whose glorious actes Lightens the world with his reflecting beames. This corresponds of course to the Lucern-passage in Spies and any one having only Thoms' pattern to go by would necessarily look upon this as ‚one more' argument in favour of the theory, now definitely abandoned I may hope, of Marlowe's working on the G.F.B. The reading lantern does of course away with the support, that hypothesis might have seemed to derive from this passage.

‚mention'

See *ante* p. 139, my note to ‚if he should motion' on p. 16.

‚such spirits as haue seen Alexander and his Paramour aliue' (p. 80).

This is not quite so clear as the German: ‚die vhralte Geister, welche Alexandrum vnd sein Gemahlin gesehen' and I seem to see a reflexion of this vagueness in Marlowe's l. 1084: But such spirits as can liuely resemble *Alexander* and his Paramour', which is at any rate not the same as what Marlowe found in his source.

‚yet upon this condition *vnto* you .... nor speake *that* them'

My readers who may not have taken the unfortunately necessary precaution to consult that Lloyds of the modern Editor: the list of Errata, will have been puzzled by this phrase. After correction, the printers erroneously changed the order of words: *vnto* and *that* should change places.

‚blacke hayre' etc.

The slipshod English of this passage reads suspiciously much like a too literal rendering of the German genetives: rohten oder gleich falben [1]) vnd dicken Barts, roht Backen, vnd eines strengen Angesichts.

‚although it was done to a little disgrace of the Gentleman' (p. 82).

Thoms' reading runs: ‚though it was all done to no little disgrace'; Spies': ob nun wol diese Abenthewer jm zum spott gereicht (p. 76). The Wolfenbüttel text has no equivalent. The question as to whether horns were considered ‚a little disgrace' or ‚no little' *i. e.* a great disgrace in the 16th century, will probably have to be decided in the former sense, if we have to come to a decision at all. This and the circumstance that the ed. 1592 stands at any rate closer to the oldest text than Thoms', would already speak in favour of our reading. Moreover, it cannot be denied that, if there is any difference at all between the two readings as applied to the context, that of the ed. 1592 would again seem to bear the palm. For a little disgrace is more in keeping with the state of affairs in the Historie where Faustus is the first offender. No little disgrace smacks of the altered circumstances in Marlowe's play where the Knight first mocks Faustus and is then attacked in his turn. It is very remotely possible that Thoms' reading reflects the play here.

[1]) Thus I have cut up the gleichfalben of Spies, in accordance with the Wolfenbüttel text, which is altogether slightly different here.

‚al the courtiers laugh'

Thoms reads laugh'd. This is a possible reading, but I think that laugh as infinitive, however *embouchée* the text would then seem, must be looked upon as the better reading, for it is hardly imaginable that the courtiers did not dare to laugh until the Emperor had heard what was going on. The German text has nothing corresponding.

‚*etc.*'

What the meaning is of this etc., I am unable to say. See also the last words of chapters 31 and 32. It is of course different from the etc. that occurs so often in plays, *e. g.* in Marlowe's Dr. Faustus, where it points to the introduction of gag. See *e. g.* my Faustus—Notes p. 93.

CHAP. 32. (p. 86).

After chapter 35 in Spies = 36 of the Wolfenbüttel M.S. which corresponds to our ch. 31, we find another in the German texts which is neither in our text nor in Thoms: D. Faustus frist einem Bawern ein fuder Häw, sampt dem Wagen vnd Pferden. My readers might think I had overlooked our ch. 35 (p. 89), but for this there is an other original in the German texts, *viz.* ch. 40 in Spies, 41 in the Wolfenbüttel M.S.

‚hee gaue them in charge that' (p. 84).

See also p. 85: the olde Duke gaue in charge that *etc.* The expression to give in charge = to charge, will of course cause no difficulty. See the N.E.D. *sub* 13. *b*. But Dr. Murray gives no instances of this expression with a subordinate clause; hence I call attention to these two cases.

‚courtesie'

Here as well as on p. 95, the word may be used either in the usual signification or in the concrete meaning of ‚something pleasant'. See my F. N. p. 115.

‚and good inough' (p. 85).

This expression, the explanation of which is not clear to me, has no equivalent in Spies.

‚in promising the Diuel so largely' (p. 86).

There can be no question here of what Faustus could

have promised the devil. So it is not astonishing to find just the contrary in Spies: die Verheissung war grosz mit seinem Geist. One of Mr. P. F.'s random renderings again.

‚banqueting .... in an Inne' (p. 87).

Not in Spies; suggested by Spies' chapter 39 (= our ch. 34, p. 89) or by the context.

‚hauing farre home'

We find ‚having to go far home' in Thoms, which is most likely the original reading and certainly a clearer one.

‚gaue the flight' (p. 89).

I do not know this expression in the sense of took to flight, which it must necessarily have here. To give flight is a term in falconry (see the N.E.D. IV. 323. *a*) with which we have nothing to do here. We shall therefore not be far out, if we look upon our expression as a Germanism, seeing that Spies reads: gab die Flucht. (p. 83).

‚hee made him readie fiue fat Swine' (p. 91).

The following extract from Trevisa, which I can unfortunately at present only quote at second hand, constitutes a remarkable recipe for the process: ‚olde wyfes and wymmen were i-woned ..... for to schape hem self in likness of hares ..... also some by crafts of nygromancie makeþ fat swyne .... and selleþ hem in chepinge and in feires; but anon þese swyne passeþ ony water þey torneþ agen in to her owne kynde .... But þese swyne mowe not be i-kept by no manere craft for to dure in liknesse of swyn over þre days' (Higden, *Polychronicon.* Rolls series, 1, 360, quoted by Elworthy, The Evil Eye, in the note to p. 29, where more information about such transformation will be found). So all Dr. Faustus wanted by way of material, was five bundles of straw.

‚wishly'

The context is not precise enough to allow us to determine the exact meaning the word has here. Longingly — the meaning if the word, as originally or in the mind of P. F., was connected with wish; quietly — if the word was, again, either as originally or then only, felt to be connected

with w h i s t (as Muret and Schröer seem to indicate); attentively — if in the same way we have to think of wistly and its congeners, — all these significations would seem to fit in and leave the way open for speculation. The history of these words which seem to have continually influenced one another's form and signification will not be disentangled until the N.E.D. shall have cleared the way or, as is to be expected, until it shall have spread the necessary light itself.

‚great-bellied women .... long' (p. 92).

See my Faustus-Notes p. 114. The woman of p. 28, whose belly is never satisfied, is probably ‚longing' in a different way.

‚Rohumbuel' (p. 93).

Spies: Rohmbühel; Wolfenbüttel: Rennbühell. The only hill near Anhalt that can be meant to my knowledge, is the Ramberg; — bühl is the well known suffix meaning hill, mountain; so Rohmbühl may have been an older name for Ramberg.

‚CULLIN wine .... WATZBURG wine' (p. 94).

Of Cullin (*i. e.* Cologne see p. 60) wine I have never heard; no such sort is found mentioned amongst the 18 wines of Spies' text. The WATZBURG wine must be the wine grown at Würzburg, — see p. 159 and the note to that page.

‚an hollie wand' (p. 95).

An amusing mistranslation on the part of P. F. who did not know (or think of) Spies' ‚Sprosse' = the rung of a ladder (the *Leiter* mentioned in the German text) but took it in the sense of *germen, surculus* which it could not have here.

‚they vse as this night great feasting' (p. 97).

Thoms reads ‚a t this night'. For this use of (redundant) ‚as', see the N.E.D. *sub* 34; Franz, *Shakespeare-Grammatik*, p. 311 and *c.f.* Dutch, als dan, als wanneer, *etc.*

‚the high glasses .... were caroused one to another' (p. 98).

The word carouse is here used in a sense slightly different from the usual significations. ‚To drink a bumper to any one' (Murray *in voce*, sub 1. *b.*) has developed the idea

of ‚anstossen', to knock the wine-glasses together, which is what our friend P. F. was evidently thinking of. As the German text (*herumb giengen,* Spies p. 91) cannot have suggested the word here, we may look upon the semasiology involved as ‚made in England'.

‚as white as the Swanne' (p. 102).

See the note to Cowe's tail, *ante* p. 142.

‚neere hand'

See the note to this word on p. 162.

‚desireth thee' (p. 104).

See the note to ‚desiring him of pardon' on p. 139.

‚whereas before he might haue done a good deede, and gone about his busines quietly'

Thoms has an interesting variant here: whereas if before he had shewed a little kindness, he might quietly have gone about his business'. There is something to be said in favour of either reading, so I am not prepared to say which is the more original.

‚he meant to haue himselfe the only Cocke in the deuils basket' (p. 105).

Spies reads (p. 96): ‚vermeynendt, er were allein desz Teuffels Han im Korb'. Probably therefore the oldest text read: ‚to have *been* the only Cock'. As to this locution, Spies' phrase is of course the well known expression: der einzige Hahn im Korbe sein (*i. e.* to be the only one to be taken into account, to have no rivals) applied to special circumstances. Thoms has the strangely corrupted text: for he meant to have himself the only c o o k in the devils b a n q u e t.

‚had their recourse in and out vnto Doctor Faustus' (p. 106).

It will be difficult to explain i n and o u t otherwise than as a survival of the German text (jren Ausz vnd Eingang *etc.* Spies p. 98) which is too long of context to be quoted here entirely.

‚hoast heauen'

Read: hoast of heauen, as in Thoms.

‚began to iest, and mock' (p. 109)

Understand: (to mock) the Spirit. Spies has: Darauff fieng der alt Mann an desz Geists zu spotten (p. 101).

‚ranne amongst the thickest' (p. 113).

The meaning is: ran into the midst of his enemies = rennet er in das Heer hinein (Spies p. 104.)

‚one English' (p. 114).

That a later text — Thoms p. 286 — changes this into one Scottish is exactly parallelled by a Dutch text of 1728 which — *teste* Kühne p. 244 — leaves out the ‚zwo Niderländerin'. Altogether, the page (of Kühne) quoted, is instructive reading in this connection.

‚To the ende that the Diuell would make FAUSTUS his onely heire'

A remarkably bold shot at: Darmit der Teuffel seinem Erben, dem Fausto, gar keinen Mangel liesse.' (p. 105). This example of sense turned into all but nonsense, is characteristic of a then translator's proceedings. See the Introduction p.p. xi, seq.

‚almost about estimation, a thousand gilders' (p. 115).

I refer to the preceding note for an appreciation of this translation. The German has: several thousands of guilders (etliche tausendt Gulden).

‚after he had slept his first sleepe'

This is only intelligible in the context, when we compare the German: ‚Mitternacht als er erwachte'. p. 106.

‚especially her whom'

See Spies (*ib.*): so er vormals. His translation should have run: her whom he had before.... shewed.

‚Akerkocke' (p. 118).

Thoms has Aberecock, which seems to stand slightly closer to the German Auerhahn, — Aber representing Auer, which P. F. necessarily took = Aver.

‚hee fell away from flesh'

In the note to ‚desiring him of pardon' on p. 17 of our text (see p. 139), I have diffidently quoted this expression as a possible analogue. But not a probable one, for I do not

find any similar cases and think we are nearer the truth when we look upon it as an attempt at a translation of ‚nam vom Leib ab' (Spies, p. 109).

‚and is in maner as followeth' (p. 119).

See Everyman (ed. Logeman, p. 1): and is in maner of a morall playe'.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT OF DOCTOR FAUSTUS. CHAP. 60.

The whole of this chapter is omitted in Thoms. See my Faustus-Notes p.p. 135—137.

Chapters 60 and 61. (p. 120).

Between chapters 64 and 66 of Spies' text, corresponding to Chapters 60 and 61 of the English translation, there is one in Spies of which no rendering is found either in Thoms or in the 1592 edition. It is a very difficult one, full of proverbs and proverbial expressions.

‚Ah that I could carry the heauens on my shoulders' (p. 121).

See my Faustus-Notes p. 121. [1])

‚I must tell you what is the Victulers due' (p. 123).

There can be no question of his telling them what is due to the Landlord, the German as well as the English text telling us expressly that he paid the ‚shot' himself.

‚when they sleeped'

This cannot be correct either. It is the translation of ‚Als nu der Schlafftrunck auch vollendet ward'. This can only yield sense if we take Schlafftrunck, not in the usual sense of sleeping-potion, *i. e.* a drink, taken to promote sleep, but in that of drink, taken before going to sleep *i. e.* h e r e the liquid part of their supper. P. F.'s translation is wrong; he did not understand Schlafftrunck as used here and wanting to make some head and tail to it, and taking: when they sleeped, as head, hit upon ‚(for drinke was in their heads)' as tail!

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[1]) I am afraid that many a Reader will have qualified the sentence, beginning ‚But P. F. –' as ‚a bold shot at style'. Of course we should read: ‚But .... P. F. although a Gent... was not... a Scholar... *and* doing... reasoned' *etc.*.

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